The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,778 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st Aug.
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2229	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th „
L CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4119	800	A. H. Johnson	8th „
M BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	15th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
— GWALIOR	2753	800	R. Hazelwood	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M Via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	11th „
CATHAY	2983	500	K. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th „
HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 31, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	640	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s. s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchinson, 21st Sept.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Laird ..... 16th Oct.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 31, 1886. Agents.

THE MACIVER LINE chartered steamer "LORD LANSDOWNE" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1886.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, nearly opposite to the Victoria Garden, a RESIDENCE suitable for an Eurasian or Jewish family. Rent Rs. 60. The place is also well adapted for a small Boarding House. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m. (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for a period of 15 months from 1st January, 1887, to 31st March, 1888.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Office.

Tin Brass and Ironware. Under schedule		No. 11	Tenders to be received on 6th Sept. 1886.	
Cattle Equipments	do.	No. 12	do.	do.
Stationary & Book binding.	do.	No. 13	do.	do
Chickens and Eggs	do.	do. 14	do.	13 do
Ice	do.	do. 15	do.	do
Fish Salted	do.	do. 16	do.	do

J. M. BOYD, Colonel
for Commissary General.
Commissary Generals Office, Bombay 3rd August, 1886.

WINES.

KEMP AND Co.'s NEW BRANDS.

THE first shipment of the Company's WINES personally SELECTED by Mr. D. S. KEMP are now landed and are of exquisite quality. Those now offered embrace high class CLARET and BURGUNDIES only, but a fuller range is coming forward, and will be duly announced.

	Case of 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Case of 2 doz. pints. Rs.
CLARET—		
Pontet Canet	40	42
BURGUNDY—		
Pommard	24	26
Volnay	36	36

The utmost attention having been given to these selections, it is believed that they will command unqualified approval.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BYCULLA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RESIDENTS.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
BYCULLA.

Is replete with every requisite for the HOUSEHOLD AND NURSERY.

Contains the latest additions to Medical Comforts, and is under the superintendence of a thoroughly qualified
LONDON PHARMACIST,
(By examination).

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANGE OINTMENT.

A MOST EFFICACIOUS PREPARATION for this and other troublesome skin diseases affecting dogs and other animals not only cures but conduces to a proper condition of the skin, and its occasional use maintaining it in a clear and healthy state. The experience of more than twenty years has proved this to be an unequalled preparation.

In bottles, cash, Rs. 1-8.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EMOLLIENT
LEATHER PRESERVER

IS the best application for leather, renders it Waterproof and pliable. An invaluable application for Boots of all kinds, Harness and every species of Leather.

A most useful article in hot climates.
Price per bottle, Black or Brown, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD
OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S
SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC
PREPARATIONS
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1	12
„ Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. „	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. „	0	10
„ Fine Pearl	2 lbs. „	0	9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF. 2 oz. tins 1-4; ½lb. tins		2	4
Do. do. MUTTON. 2 oz. tins 1-8; ½lb tins		2	8
Do. do. CHICKEN „ 1-12 „		3	4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA		1	8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	„	2	4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH		3	8
CORN FLOUR	in Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin	0	10
GROAT'S Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0	4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0	11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per doz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD	Savory	0	10
„ „	and Moore's per doz.	7	0
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	9
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lbs. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2	8
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2	4
„ RUSKS	per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lbs. tin	0	8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0	7
„ „	per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lbs. tin	0	10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	9

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc,
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR THE RAINS!!
MRS. LAKE
IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN
BALL DRESS MATERIALS

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Muslins.
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes,
Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.
MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH.

	Per dozen. Rs.	a.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	41	8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	37	8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	36	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	28	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	26	4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	25	12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	24	0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	29	8
Do. one Shamrock	27	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	25	12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BANJOS!

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65	0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55	0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted)	60	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75	0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Do. do. oak hoop	12	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40	0
Do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12	0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10	0
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	5	0

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

4 inches in diameter	12	0
12 do.	9	0
11 do.	6	0
9 do. with tacked head	3	0
9 do. electro-plated metal hoop	12	0

ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS
KEPT IN STOCK.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, POST FREE.

BANJOS! S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20,	Steel		10-0
Turnpin do.	„	36	„	25	„	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	„	40	„	25	„	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	„	25	Tortoiseshell			16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6	Steel			6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars						5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors						8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors						8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FROM OCTOBER 1886.
"INDIAN NOTES AND QUERIES."

CONDUCTED BY

CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE, F.R.G.S., &c.,

JOINT EDITOR OF THE *INDIAN ANTIQUARY*,

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL, ROYAL ASIATIC AND FOLKLORE SOCIETY, &c

Annual Subscription	...	...	... Rs. 8
Single Numbers, each	...	...	... „ 1

The great and unexpected success of *Panjab Notes and Queries* has encouraged the Proprietor to extend its sphere of usefulness to all India, including the countries connected therewith, by changing the title to INDIAN NOTES AND QUERIES. In this venture he has the assistance of well-known Orientalists from all parts of the East.

SEND FOR A PROSPECTUS.

TRY A COPY.

PUBLISHERS:
THE "PIONEER" PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... „ 37 8 „ „ 40 8 „

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V GAIETY THEATRE. R

THE HOME OF INCESSANT MIRTH AND MUSIC!

AN UNPARALLELED INSTANCE OF POPULARITY!!

Greater success than ever of the renowned and only

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,

THE DONATORS OF FOOTLIGHT AMUSEMENT.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 1.

MONSTER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

INTRODUCING

A SATCHEL FULL OF SABLE WIT.

LEAN STREAKS OF BUFFO BIOGRAPHY,

and an everlasting

CORNUCOPIA OF FUN.

NOTICE.

The distinguishing characteristics of this unique organisation are

ORIGINALITY, VERSATILITY, REFINEMENT, and a HAPPY COMBINATION OF HUMOUR and PATHOS,

And its combined and

LONG-CONTINUED SUCCESS

Incontestably proves that a

GOOD ENTERTAINMENT

IS THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT.

SMILING BEGINS AT 9.

ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold four.....Rs. 12 | Pit Stalls .....Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit..... „ 1
Back Seats .....Annas 8.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9. Carriages at 11 p.m

T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

B. B. AND C. I. R. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL.

EVENING CONCERT AND AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

SEPTEMBER 3RD, AT 9 P.M. (LOCAL TIME.)

PART I.

I. Trio.....The Three Sailor Boys..Theo. Marzials. Masters Parker, Herbert, and Kelly.
II. Song.....The Out-port.....Pinsuti. Mr. Wickham.
III. Duet .....The Greeting .....Mendelssohn. Miss Kelly and Mrs. Mushett.
IV. ..... A Farce in one Act .....The Little Sentinel

PART II.

I. Duet ..... When the Wind blows from the Sea ... Messrs. Wickham and A. Harrington.
II. Song.....Out on the deep .... Mr. A. Harrington.
III. Song.....No Surrender .....Pinsuti. Mr. Wickham.
IV. Tableau ..Home they brought her Warrior dead. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets (1 Rupee) may be had of SOUNDY & Co., or at the door.
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy and Co. Price Rs. 2.

CHUBB'S LOCKS

BRANCH IN BOMBAY.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

CHUBB'S SAFES.

JUST READY

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1886-87.

Rs. 2.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE KARACHI TRAMWAYS.

WANTED Engine Drivers for the Karachi Tramways. Applicants must possess Government 3rd Class Engineer's Certificates. Wages Rupees 40 to 60 monthly.

W. M. JOHNSTON,
Managing Agent.

Karachi, August 27, 1886.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. BRYANT, 2nd D.C.O. Belooch Regiment, who died on the 6th instant, must communicate with the undersigned by the 30th September, after which date no claims can be entertained.

R. C. G. MAYNE, Captain,
2nd D.C.O. Belooch, Regt. President,
Committee of Adjustment.

Jacobabad, 27th August, 1886.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSE, HOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a SPINNING and WEAVING MILL on Ferguson Road, Parel, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 4th September, 1886, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 (five hundred).

All particulars can be ascertained on application at the Office of the Company's Architects, Messrs. GOSTLING and MORRIS, No. 1, Hummum Street.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, August 26, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ... Mhow ..... Nusseerabad .. Neemuch ..... Karachi ..... Hydrabad ..... Deesa ..... Ahmedabad .. Jubbulpore	Butter, Milk, Chickens & Eggs.	Under Schedule No. 37.	Tenders to be received on 18th Oct., 1886.
Comt. Store-keeper Genl. Bombay	McDougall's Disinfecting Powder. Soap.	Do. No. 41. Do. No. 43.	Do. do. Do. 20th Oct. 1886.
Mhow.. ..... Karachi ..... Hydrabad	Kurbee.	Do. No. 39.	Do. do.
Karachi ..... Hydrabad	Potatoes.	Do. No. 43 class A.	Do. 25th Oct.
Mhow	Straw.	Do. No. 32.	Do. do.

Tenders for the supply of Potatoes at Karachi and Hydrabad will also be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, on the 25th October, 1886.

J. M. BOYD, Col.,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 25th Aug., 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m. (Local Time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Local Time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 15 months from 1st January 1887 to 31st March 1888. The contract for supply of Potatoes will, however, be for the year 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

FOR ADEN.

Rice, Dhall Toor, Jawari, Wheat, &c. ...	Under Schedule	No. 17.	Tenders to be received on 19 October, 1886.
Country medicines, Ghee &c.	Do.	No. 25.	Do.
Sugar (for daily supplies).....	Do.	No. 26.	Do.
Sugar (for periodical supplies	Do.	No. 26 A.	Do.
Potatoes and Vegetables	Do.	No. 27.	Do. 27th Oct. 1886.
Tea &c.	Do.	No. 28.	Do.
FOR PERIM. Mutton, Provisions, water and miscellaneous, and other articles	Do.	No. 1.	Do.

J. M. BOYD, Col.
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office Bombay, 25th Aug., 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

RUBBER TOYS, in great variety, from As. 5. Dressed Dolls, choice assortment, from Re. 1-14. Children's Tea Sets, splendid collection, from Re. 1-4. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS, above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, Poona-made 120 lbs Regulation Kabul TENT, with bathroom, Rs. 70. Elgin Mills 80 lbs. Regulation Kabul TENT, Rs. 40. Both in good order. Apply S. S. O., Baroda.

"REGALIAS." A Havanna-shaped CIGAR, made of the finest selected Cocanada Tobacco, Rs. 3 per 100.—HOWARD & Co., 81, Meadows-street.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room, Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list, apply to. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a chestnut Persian HORSE, height 14-3½, goes in saddle, both single and double harness, jumps well, and carries a lady, well up to weight and a fine, easy mover, would make a handsome charger. Believed sound. Price Rs. 500 only, to effect a quick sale. To be seen at SCOTT'S STABLES, Girgaum.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Manilla Cheroots, per box of 50, Re. 1, in good condition. Sold on account of consignor.—HOWARD & Co., 81, Meadow Street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SWEDE GLOVES, all shade of Tan at Rs. 1-4, unprecedented opportunity for Ladies.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

WANTED an INSURANCE CLERK, thoroughly up in all branches, and willing to make himself otherwise useful. Apply 342, care of this paper.

TO LET, from 1st September, on Bandora Hill, FURNISHED BUNGALOW with outhouses, &c. For particulars apply to X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., d. Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £349,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

SETS of WATCHMAKING TOOLS, complete in cases, each at Rs. 65, Rs. 75, Rs. 90, and Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co. Limited, Watch Manufacturers, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS, Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Muajid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KESARI," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection. An early inspection solicited, at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically closed boxes, just received. Price: Flower, Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10; Vegetable, Rs. 3, 6-8 and 12-8 each. Purity guaranteed by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

MILD (rolled) Breakfast BACON, Cooked Ham, Gruyere and Double Gloster Cheese. EXTRA TOAST Biscuits in 2lb. and 3lb. tins—PEARSE.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Cuttack on September 13, the ship BOYNE, with salvaged articles.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1886.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Medows Street.

JUST TO HAND,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	„ 45	„ 5 0

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Re. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder.—On account of the concerned ex s.s. Lioness.

S H S S & Co.—64 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd Sept., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

An invoice of perfumery, by the well-known Napoleon, Price and Co., just landed ex s. s. Ancona, consisting of concentrated essence of damask rose, white rose, spinarosa, real old brown windsor soap, elder flower soap, violet millefleur, nursery and violet powder, &c., &c.

10 cases honey soap.
20 tins saffron.
1 case cigarette papers.
2 cases rich gilt and painted Bohemian flower vases, baskets, &c., &c.
5 cases Madras border dhoties.
5 cases gigum.
2 cases colored prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. C Buchanan.
J F G—6,977—1 case S W D Turkey red Gagrapat.
On account of the underwriters.
A R H E—25 cases damaged crackers ex s. s. Bormida.
On account and at the risk of the Khoja Suchadina Mahomedbhoy—
V B 15—1 case cotton mixed silk satin.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 1st September, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 4 packages containing wearing apparel, &c., the property of the late Mr. W. A. HOWE.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built, glass fronted, miniature brougham in very good order.
1 do. waggonette.
1 strong second hand office shigram.
1 handsome fast trotting grey Arab horse. 14·1 goes in single and double harness.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. behind the Hongkong Bank, several consignments of rich vases and lamps, fancy table glassware, inkstands, patent rosewood stationery cases, jewel cases, bronze table candlesticks, figures and ornaments, liquor frames, hair coat and horse brushes, mirrors, briarwood and other pipes, French artware consisting of figures, biscuit boxes, tobacco holders, inkstands with pen racks, thermometers, clocks, toys, best plated waiters, one set plated spoons and forks by Mappin and Webb, fancy walking sticks, glass stoppered jars, also a parcel of 18 carat gold and sterling silver jewellery, comprising brooches, earrings, charms, rings, bangles, copying books from 250 to 1,000 leaves, &c., and a lot of other fancy and useful articles too numerous to mention in detail.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, waste paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depôt, Warre Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, waste paper, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st September, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd Sept., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Mazawon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

240 Tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the chief offices of the Bank of Bombay, several consignments of pier glasses, in gilt frames, superior porcelain, dinner, dessert and breakfast services handsome kerosine oil hanging lamps, by Hink, Wright and Butler, electric table and hanging lamps, wire gauze meat safes and dish covers, garden chairs, table cutlery by Mappin and other makers, musical boxes of various sizes, copying presses, handsome wall mirrors with lamps, velvet table covers, Vienna bentwood chairs, couches and rocking chairs, English single and double perambulators, flower vases, English bedsteads, superior cleographs, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road nearly opposite the late Theatre Royal Building the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood and English mahogany household furniture, handsome marble flower vases, table ornaments, superior cleographs, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c. the property of the late Mr. HORMUSJI SORABJI CHESSON.

Full particulars will appear hearafter and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAKSQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

200 superior 1st class teaksquares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th September at 2 p.m., at their rooms, a small and choice consignment of Pianos and Harmoniums, as follows :—

1 walnut, french-polished, highly finished, sweet-toned cottage piano, with seven octaves, full compass, trichord, over string.
1 Upright cottage piano, in walnut case, 7 octaves, full compass, strong construction.
1 walnut, french-polished, highly finished, sweet-toned Harmonium, five octaves, and 7 stops.
1 Do. Do. Do. with 3 stops.
1 Do. Do. Do. „ no „
2 Do. Do. Dulcet organs American style, with knee swell, a very mellow-toned instrument especially adapted for singing.

The above instruments have all been expressly made for India. The harmoniums are by the well-known makers Barnet, Samuel and Sons of London.

The instruments will be on view from MONDAY, the 6th September.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES-

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown...	Each Rs. 9-8 Cash.	
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown		
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen		
Drab Square Crown do. do.		
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown...		
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown		
Brown Round Crown		

TWEED HATS, AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a large choice ... .Rs.	5	0
Tweed Caps Double Peaks ... ... „	4	8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps ... ... „	4	8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats best quality ... ... „	14	8
Gents' Fawn Do. Do. ... ... „	14	8
Ladies Terai, Fawn, Navy, Brown... ... ... „	14	8

Hawke's Regulation, and Elwood's Helmets in great variety, Regulation Glengarries, Ladies and Children's Hats.

THORPE & CO. RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY. | HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,

7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore India.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT :
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT :
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £8,300,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum.....	Rs. 52	Per Annum.....	Rs. 65
Half-yearly.....	„ 29	Half-yearly.....	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly.....	„ 20
Monthly.....	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.....As. 4.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... „ 2 8
Third do. ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.... „ 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.....8 As. per line.
Second do.....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .....Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum.....	Rs. 12	Per Annum.....	Rs. 15
Half-yearly.....	„ 6	Half-yearly.....	„ 7
Quarterly.....	„ 3	Quarterly.....	„ 3 1

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 1
Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Cascapedia (s), from Liverpool; and Arabia (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Siam (s), for Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. St. Bernard and Ravenna entered, and the s. s. Siam left the dock yesterday.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—A dredger belonging to the Port Trust, while steaming into Carnac Bunder Basin on Monday afternoon, collided with prow No. 3139, causing damages to the extent of Rs. 100.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Maniksingjee Pritiragjee, of Deogur, accompanied by nineteen armed followers, arrived here on Monday, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Vorwaerts, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 4 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

GOADING BULLOCKS.—An agent to the S. P. C. A Society charged a *rekla* driver, named Taja Veera, before Mr. Webb yesterday, with having tortured his bullock by means of a goad. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined Rs. 3.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.—Mr. Ellapa Balaram writes to us, regarding his letter suggesting a new site for the proposed Municipal Buildings, that he intended to convey that the new Marine Lines should be built near the Cooperage, Wodehouse Road, or some other equally suitable place.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Rama Gopal, a day labourer, aged 14 years, employed on board the s.s. Manilla, lying in the Prince's Dock, yesterday forenoon fell into the hold of the vessel, whereby he sustained a concussion to the spine and other internal injuries. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Dillon charged Visram Babajee in three cases with theft of jewellery and miscellaneous articles. The accused, who is an old offender, used to get jewels from acquaintances on loan, and immediately afterwards pledge them with Marwarees. Pleading guilty, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' hard labour.

A PICKPOCKET.—Aboola Hoosein was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing a purse containing 2 annas and 4 pies, from the pocket of Narayen Bhowan, on Monday evening last, whilst standing in a crowd at the Null Bazaar. The accused was arrested while in the act of stealing the purse and making off with it. On admitting a previous conviction, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Raima Jaitoo, aged 40 years, a calassee of prow No. 6297, an habitual drunkard. He was missed from the prow since Sunday night. On Monday evening his dead body was found floating at the Carnac Bunder Basin. There were no external marks of violence on it. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Narayen Soma, aged 25 years, a mill labourer who lived at the Kala Chowkey Road, Chinchpoogly. In consequence of some caste dispute, he took a poisonous dose of opium, and died from its effects a few hours after admission into hospital. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by opium which he had voluntarily administered to himself.

THE GOANESE JURISDICTION IN THE BASSEIN AND THANA DISTRICTS.—A correspondent writes :—"Consequent upon the belief that in accordance with the new Concordat between the Vatican and the Lisbon Government the district of Bassein, Thana, will continue to be under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, the local Roman Catholic population are greatly exercised, and it is intended to to convene a general meeting of the Christian local residents to consider what measures should, under the circumstances, be adopted, in order to enlist the sympathy of the British Government in the matter, with a view to effect the deliverance of the people from the influence of the Goanese clergy."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a bullock cart-driver, named Narayen Dowlajee, was charged at the instance of Superintendent Page, with cruelly using and ill-treating his bullocks at Gowalia Tank Road, on Monday last. The accused, it appears, had a heavy load of bricks in his cart, and was attempting to go up the Gowalia Tank Road, while the pair of bullocks were scarcely able to pull up the hill; he thereupon inflicted severe blows on the head of the bullocks with a stick, causing the eyelids to be swollen and the pupils of the eye discoloured. The bullocks were weak, and had come all the way from Coorla. The accused had nothing to say in his defence. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

THE ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—The police, following up the enquiries in respect of the anonymous letter they received regarding a person mentioned in that letter, named Essee, as being the mother of the newborn child that was found wrapped up in a piece of cloth and lying in a pond, on Saturday afternoon last arrested the woman, who admitted the fact of having been confined of a still-born child and which she disposed of that night (the 25th August) by tying it up in her handkerchief and throwing it into a pond at the back of the chawl on DeLisle Road. The woman was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with secretly disposing of the dead body of her child. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of the accused's daughter-in-law, who deposed that the child in question was still-born, and also to the manner in which the accused disposed of the dead body, adjourned the further hearing of the case to Monday next, and the accused was remanded to jail.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain R. F. Briscoe, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails, and the following additional passengers :—

FOR LONDON.—Dr. J. H. Fraser.

FOR VENICE.—Mrs. M. Stevens, Colonel Lowndes, and Mr. C. Marcks.

CRICKET.

THE match to-day will be called England *vs.* The World. The sides will probably be—England : Messrs. A. J. Brooks, Clowes, Cooper, Gaddum, Glazebrook, Gould, Greaves, Lang, Morse, Nixon, Reddie, Wilson, and Wright. The World : Messrs. Baker, Beaufort, Begbie, Dallas Brooks, Burton, Campbell, Coxon, Gamble, Kerr, Mackintosh, Muir, Oswald, Vincent, and O'Connor. Play will commence at 11 a.m. sharp.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Inchborva, in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captain, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE REVENGE OF AN INJURED HUSBAND.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Manuel Pereira, a clerk employed in the G. I. P. R. offices, was charged before Mr. Webb, with having voluntarily caused hurt to Clement Stephens D'Cunha, a clerk in the District Traffic Superintendent's office, G. I. P. Railway, by means of a knife, on the 16th ultimo.

The accused was undefended. After the circumstances of the assault, which have been already reported, had been deposed to by D'Cunha and the other witnessess, his Worship called upon the accused to plead. He stated that D'Cunha had run away with his wife to Callian in the month of July.

D'Cunha denied that he had taken Mrs. Pereira; he stated that she had followed him. Rose Pereira, accused's wife, was called and questioned by the prisoner.

Accused : Rose, did not Mr. Stephens take you to Callian ?

Mrs. Pereira : No ; he did not.

Accused : Then did you go to Callian yourself ?

Mrs. Pereira : Yes ; I went myself,

Accused : Then how did you go to Pereira's place, you did not know him ?

Mrs. Pereira : I did not know him, but as he was a casteman, I went to him.

Accused then said that he could show by letters that his wife gave out he had died in Kurrachee from a cold, and she had intentions of marrying D'Cunha.

His Worship : I have heard your statement, but what defence have you to make.

Accused, through the interpreter, admitted stabbing the complainant in the shoulder with a knife, but said he did so under grave provocation. The complainant and his wife had been living in adultery since July.

Mrs. Pereira admitted having lived in adultery with D'Cunha, and also that she was *enciente*.

His Worship, in disposing of the matter, said it was a very serious offence with which the accused was charged, and one which, under ordinary circumstances, he would have had to send to the High Court. But the fact that the accused's wife had committed adultery with complainant, which she admitted, showed there was very grave provocation, and he would deal with the case himself. His Worship, taking these circumstances into consideration, could not, however, pass a less sentence than three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

LAND TAKEN UP FOR THE NEW BYCULLA OVERBRIDGE.

AT the High Court yesterday, the matter of the amount of compensation to be awarded to Perozbai, widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and her daughter, Meherbai, for their land taken up for the construction of the new Byculla Overbridge, was resumed before Mr. Justice Scott. On the 16th ult., a rule *nisi* was granted by his Lordship, in connection with a suit filed by the ladies against the Collector of Bombay, restraining the defendant from proceeding with the reference now pending before the Court, or taking any steps to acquire from the plaintiffs 765 square yards of their land instead of the whole of the property. The further hearing of the rule came on yesterday. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for Perozbai and Meherbai ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Government solicitor, for the Collector of Bombay.

Mr. Latham addressed the Court on behalf of the Collector, and cited a number of English cases to support his contention that the plaintiffs' claim to have the whole of their land taken up could not be sustained. They had failed to give the Collector timely notice that the whole should be taken up. Such notice was given only on the 3rd June, but long before that date the construction of the bridge had been finished along the line of the plaintiffs' property, and large expenditure had been incurred. Had early notice been given, they could have diverted the line of the bridge so as to have carried it farther from the plaintiffs' property. The fact was that the Collector had put into force the compulsory sections of the Land Acquisition Act before the plaintiffs gave him any notice that the whole land should be taken. It was a matter of absolute indifference what was in the plaintiffs' mind until it was communicated to the Collector. They had absolutely submitted to the land being taken up under the compulsory sections ; and, according to the learned counsel's view of the evidence, the land taken by the Collector was given up with the plaintiffs' free will. They had accepted the Collector's notice, and to the surveyor who attended on the Collector's behalf, they gave up the portion of land required as land taken up under the compulsory sections. The Collector had power under those sections to take up waste and arable land ; and the learned counsel submitted that "waste and arable" was intended by the Legislature to cover all land not covered by buildings, contending that the portion of plaintiffs' land taken up by the Collector came under that description, although there might have been fruit trees growing upon it. The first condition was therefore satisfied, namely, that the Collector had put into force the compulsory sections of the Act before the plaintiffs gave him notice that the whole of their land should be taken up. Then as to the second condition, it was remarked that no objection was made before the expenditure was incurred. The building of the bridge along the length of the plaintiffs' property had been finished by the 4th March, before which time plaintiffs had made no objection. Had they done so, the line of construction of the bridge would have been diverted from, and the large expenditure to the extent of about Rs. 40,000, which had been incurred, would not have been incurred. It was clear to the learned counsel's mind that before the 3rd June no notice was given to the Collector under section 55 of the Act. The plaintiffs had done nothing to entitle themselves to equity by a counter equity. They ought not to have lain by, but should have put into operation the legal remedies that were open to them. Mr. Latham argued that parties who had lain by and permitted large expenditure to be incurred could not ask the Court to exercise its summary powers on their behalf. The Collector gave plaintiffs notice to take their land on the 30th January 1885, but they filed their suit on the 16th August 1886. The letter of 26th August 1885 to the Collector from Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, the plaintiffs' solicitors, was, Mr. Latham argued, fatal to the case set up for the plaintiffs at a subsequent date. Mr. Gostling's evidence supported this contention. The learned counsel submitted that the plaintiffs had broken down on every point. With regard to the contradictions in the *parole* evidence, the learned counsel said the documentary evidence was of incomparably greater value than the evidence adduced in Court.

Mr. Inverarity, for the plaintiffs, said he was not sure whether he would be able to finish his argument that evening, but he assured his Lordship he would try to be as brief as he could in citing his authorities and dealing with the general features of the matter. At the same time the learned counsel said it was impossible not to be handicapped in a matter of this kind, when the Collector of Bombay, who had made the reference, was observed sitting in all his majesty at the other end of the table, with a body of his surveyors and clerks (a laugh), supported by the Government solicitor, and his learned friend the Advocate-General, who carried with him a confident air of always being right on every point. (A laugh.) Against such a phalanx of majesty and talent, he had for his client only a Parsee lady whose interests were at stake. Mr. Inverarity read from a number of English cases in support of his contention that the portion of land taken up by the Collector did, strictly speaking, form a portion of the plaintiffs' house, albeit it formed a part of the garden ground. It contained shrubs and trees planted with flowers here and there, forming in a straight line the frontage of the house. The cases showed that a garden always passed under the term "house." As to waste and arable land, the learned counsel contended that the terms did not apply to land in a town and certainly not to an orchard and a garden belonging to a house. The Government had no power to declare the plaintiffs' land to be either waste or arable, and the possession of it by the Collector was illegal. Plaintiffs had given the Collector notice to take the whole ; and before he took possession, he had not made use of the compulsory process provided by the Act. His possession of the land, therefore, was that of a trespasser. After the notice he continued in possession and continued to build ; and, therefore, under the English authorities, he could be compelled to take up the whole. Plaintiffs had not lost any of their rights either by acquiescence or delay. As soon as the old lady saw that, by the portion taken up, her property would be placed in a hole and considerably depreciated, she asked the Collector to take up the whole. By asking for a higher price for the portion taken up, she did not waive her original right to have the whole taken up. The moment the Collector refused to pay a high price, she was remitted to her original rights.

The argument on the rule *nisi* closed at 6 p. m ; and his Lordship took time to consider his decision.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 30.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·729
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	873
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, WNW, NW, N, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	236
Fall of Rain	0·27
Total fall during month	10·00
Do. year	90·21
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 31st Aug.	0·35

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presiding. There were present :—Colonel Merewether, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Col. A. B. Portman, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Dr. Waters, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Captain Morland, Mr. R. N. Khote, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy.

AN APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

With reference to a resolution of the Town Council sanctioning the demolition of a house in Naron Dhuru Street, the Town Council recorded a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that the owner of the house had obtained an interim injunction restraining him from proceeding with the demolition. After evidence on both sides had been heard, Mr. Justice Jardine removed the injunction, and ordered the party who had applied for it to bear all the costs.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

A letter was submitted from the Executive Engineer, enclosing two estimates, amounting to Rs. 10,281 and Rs. 8,155, of the probable cost of land, together with buildings, trees, compound walls, &c., belonging to the late Mr. Cowasji Sorabji Bedhwar and Bai Goolbai, widow of Dhunjibhoy Cursetji Shroff, required in connection with the proposed improvement of Gowalia Tank Road.

The Commissioner, in forwarding the above, states that he does not propose to ask the Town Council to recommend the Corporation to make any re-appropriation for the improvement in question on the present occasion. It is one which will not escape his attention as opportunity offers, and the Town Council are aware how much has been done in recent years to improve the Gowalia Tank Road. Just now there are other pressing demands for Municipal expenditure, and the Commissioner could not advise an outlay of Rs. 18,000 for the acquisition referred to.

The Commissioner's letter was recorded. A letter, dated 27th instant, from Mr. Shantaram Narayen, was read complaining of the condition of Mugbhat Cross Lane, and by-lanes adjacent thereto, and suggesting that a direct road be made from Mugbhat Lane to Thakoordwar Road, by taking up a small piece of land on the south of the Cross Lane.

The above letter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for his opinion.

PURCHASE OF WATER-PIPES.

The Council, as requested, recommended the Corporation to sanction an advance of Rs. 60,000, from Surplus Cash Balance, for the purchase of water-pipes of various dimensions and valves for stock water works. The cost to be refunded hereafter to the debit of Budget and other grants.

THE TANSA ESTABLISHMENT.

The Commissioner had forwarded to the Council a statement showing the establishment for the Tansa water works to be debited to the Tansa Loan Account. The establishment includes the following officers :—Executive Engineer, monthly salary, Rs. 1,800, plus Rs. 233-5-4 pension contribution ; Deputy Engineer, Rs. 1,000 ; Superintendent of Dam Construction, Rs. 850 ; Superintendent of Works, Rs. 450 ; two Assistant Superintendents of Works, Rs. 250 each. The establishment also includes inspectors, draftsmen, clerks and peons, whose monthly pay amounts to a total of Rs. 1,486.

On the motion of Mr. Khote, seconded by the chairman, the establishment was sanctioned at the maximum rates given above.

The Council then adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HIGH COURT CORRESPONDENCE.

THE *Indu Prakash* says :—On the whole the correspondence has served as a good awakening to the routine-loving and the constitutionally conservative institutions of the Bench and the Bar, and the Chamber of Commerce deserve the thanks of the community for administering the awakening. It has opened the eyes of the Bench and the Bar themselves as well as that of the Government and the public to the existence of many flaws in the system and the need for reform. The instinct of self-preservation will itself lead these two institutions to make the necessary changes conformable to public opinion and the circumstances of the times. If they should be so obtuse as not to move of their own accord, the public will assert their right of dictating reforms, and the Government may be trusted to support the public in their legitimate desires. In any case the correspondence will not be barren of results. It has already achieved a modicum of success, and if the public keep on their agitation further success may be assured. There is no doubt, as the Government observe, that the High Court is an ancient institution for which the inhabitants of Bombay entertain the highest respect, that they have great confidence in its administration of justice that they will be unwilling to see it abolished, and a court of an inferior order substituted for it, but for the very reason they would like to see that institution strengthened and reformed and made easily accessible to the humblest subjects of Her Majesty. It has traditions of independence and justice which have enshrined it in the hearts of the people of Bombay as a great bulwark of their liberties. Its total abolition would, therefore, be looked upon as a great public calamity, and every effort must be made in time to save it from such an end. In that effort all must join, the judges and practitioners of the Court, the outside public and the Government, and each must make some present sacrifices to gain a greater good in the future. The Government leave the work of reform to the Finance Committee and the Parliamentary Committee which may be appointed. But neither of these committees will possess the requisite local knowledge and the knowledge of details which men on the spot possess, and their time and energies will be too much occupied with other branches of administration to give to the High Court that undivided attention which an independent commission appointed for the sole purpose of enquiring into the administration of the High Court will be able to give. We therefore repeat our suggestion that a strong mixed commission should be appointed to enquire into the system of administration prevailing at the Original Side of the High Court.

"TO CORRESPONDENTS."

I cannot send the old cards,
Those cards that came so dear,
As even post-cards will, you know,
At thousands by the year.

I cannot send the old cards,
I don't see why I should
Now I am out of Downing Street,
Though not, I hope, for good.

When I was there, I managed it
By keeping from their beds
Two private secretaries with
Wet towels round their heads.

Pinches of "Irish blackguard" chased
Invading sleep away,
Green Hyson braced their jaded nerves
Until the dawn of day.

And thus we got, by dint combined
Of staying power and pace,
Our twenty thousand answers done
Within each yearly space.

But now no cleric staff have I,
Nor can I spare the time,
Or give my new-won freedom up
To efforts so sublime.

I shall not send the old cards,
To that I beg to call
My correspondents' notice here
Distinctly, once for all.

Whoever seeks to learn my mind
On that transaction dark,
The Act of Union, will find
No answering remark.

The Tory foreign policy
I'll not again deplore,
Lord Beaconsfield and his career
I comment on no more.

On Homer "drawn" I will not be
(Take special note of this),
Nor shall wild asses drag from me
My views on Genesis.

Conundrums once so deftly solved,
Will now get no reply,
Nor will I undertake to read
The five-act tragedy.

No manuscripts will I return,
For that let no man hope,
E'en though they reach me with a stamped
Directed envelope.

(For in a glass of water soaked
Its affix gummed 'twill yield:
Many new letters may be franked
With stamps adroitly peeled.)

I *will* not send the old cards ;
Let correspondents make,
On that entirely settled point,
In future no mistake.

And if the letters they may send
Gain no reply from me,
I humbly beg them not to think
I fail in courtesy.

Should I say nought—let them on that
Only discern, I pray,
A novel sequence from the fact
That I have nought to say.

—*Saturday Review.*

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE *Times* continues its account of the unbound papers in the India Office Records. The article this week deals with the Overland Route to India, and is as follows :—

To those who fancy that the overland route was only used 50 years ago, or, at the furthest, during the Napoleonic war, it will be news to learn that it existed at the beginning of the last century, and that the East India Company spared neither trouble nor expense to obtain news from India quickly over land long before its commercial affairs had ceased to be of greater interest and importance than its political. The length of the voyage round the Cape, often aggravated, as it was, by a ship missing the favourable winds and having to wait in inaction for a new season in some safe anchorage east of the Cape of Good Hope, made the arrival of East Indiamen in European waters a matter of the greatest moment in Leadenhall-street. There is one letter from Lisbon as far back as 1708, showing how the British Consul took steps to send overland an intimation to London of the arrival of certain ships which were long overdue ; but this was a special event, and at the early period named the Company was satisfied to receive information from Holland of the safe arrival of their fleet off the Texel or the Scheldt. The despatch of a fast clipper or sailing smack from Amsterdam to Harwich often gave the Court a week's notice of the arrival of their ships on the Dutch coast, and for this they had to pay no exorbitant charges. The great house of Hope at Amsterdam and the Hague were the chief agents for the Company, and many of the 588 letters in this part of the collection, extending from 1706 to 1783, relate to the internal affairs of this historical firm, to the change of partners, and so on. We have said that there were no exorbitant charges. Let us prove it by saying that the highest charge for postage on any single packet was less than £30, and that the average cost was not as many shillings. The annual outlay may be estimated at £300 a year, and to this the Court added a Christmas gratuity for the Dutch clerks, sometimes of five guineas, and at others of ten. The Dutch agents reciprocated the courtesy with presents to the secretary and directors of barrels of fresh herrings. The letters are all written in very complimentary and sympathetic terms, and although the connexion could not have been profitable the Messrs. Hope clung to it for three-quarters of a century at least. Several of these letters are intrinsically valuable, and throw light on current affairs on the Continent, but they do not lend themselves to quotation. There is one case of the capture of the packet by two French cruisers, and there are several cases of shipwreck. On one of the latter occasions the Court sent a present (in 1780) of 200 guineas to the minister of Noordwyck and of 100 guineas to the villagers, as a mark of gratitude for assistance afforded to a shipwrecked English crew. Most of the letters are accompanied by price lists of Cutch goods from the East Indies put up for sale on the Change of Amsterdam and Hague. These are in print and extremely curious, as showing the current value of the articles of commerce, and also using obsolete trade terms.

The arrangements with Amsterdam, supplemented by the efforts of the Consuls at Lisbon and Cadiz, for there are three letters from the latter place in the years 1714-16, show the desire of the company to receive early intelligence from the East, and explain the more systematic attempts begun to be made in 1715 for the receipt of news *vid* the Persian Gulf and Aleppo. At this date the Levant Company had an agent resident at Aleppo, and at first he merely notified to the East India Company any facts which appeared likely to interest them. About the middle of the last century his relations became more defined, and he was permitted to combine the functions of agent to the two Companies. For this he received an annual gratuity of £200, and he drew bills on the Court at 30 days' sight for the expenses of the despatches, which he defrayed both to London and from India. Those expenses, as will be seen, amounted to very considerable sums. The most onerous duty that devolved on the agent was to keep special Tartar runners whom he knew to be trustworthy in readiness for sudden journeys to Constantinople, and to preserve cordial relations with the Arab sheikhs of the desert, so that he might never experience any difficulty in procuring a mounted messenger to carry despatches across the desert to Bussorah. Very frequently the same messenger was employed in making the return journey from Bussorah with despatches from India, and sometimes it happened that the messenger was stripped of his camel and despatches in the desert by predatory Arabs, when the agent had to compensate him for his loss and to offer a reward for the missing papers, which were generally recovered. As a matter of fact, the marauders were usually satisfied with depriving him of his valuables, and merely broke open the wrapper of his parcel to see that it did not contain jewelry or coin. The Tartar runners on record as first-given and afterwards true days to reach Constantinople from Aleppo, for which they received £30. For each day they saved they were paid an additional fee, and if they accomplished the journey in seven days their remuneration was exactly double the contract price. The average time taken was nine days, but during the French occupation of Egypt the distance was more than once covered in the shortest period. From Constantinople the message was sent or arrived *via* Vienna and Germany. Sometimes the ordinary post was considered sufficiently expeditious, and at other times the messenger employed by the British representative at the Porte carried the company's letters. On exceptional occasions, such as the despatch from Lord Cornwallis announcing the capture of Seringapatam and the death of Tippoo Sahib, the packet was sent express and by special messenger regardless of cost. A Tartar messenger employed between Constantinople and Vienna generally carried it to the Austrian capital, where it was placed in the hands of an English courier by either the bankers, Messrs. Smitmer Freres or, as was done latterly, by the British Ambassador. Of course, the receipt of news by this route was attended with considerable uncertainty, and more than one despatch was lost and never recovered in the course of a century : but the practice of sending duplicates, and even triplicates, of the documents in the preceding packets obviated any serious consequences from their disappearance. Whereas up to 1774 a despatch never reached England overland from India in less than six months, after that period the service was greatly accelerated, until at the commencement of this century the time may be said to have never exceeded three months. Considering the variety of his duties the necessity of promptitude, and the fact that the Court of Directors were very exacting, if generous, taskmasters, the post of agent of Aleppo must be considered very inadequately paid, even when we state that during the campaign in Egypt his gratuity was raised to 500 guineas. As a set-off against this it should be stated that on one occasion the Court refused to repay him a large sum of money advanced to two officers who were travelling overland on their own affairs and not for the Court. Yet it was an office greatly sought for by the resident merchant and the *employees* of the Embassy at Constantinople ; but the families of Abbott and Barker enjoyed possession for the better part of a century, and if we add to them the name of Mr. De Rezin the list of the Company's agents at Aleppo down to 1807 is exhausted.

With regard to the furthering of messages either way between India and the Euphrates the chief responsibility devolved on the agent at Bussorah and the general practice was to send them in an Arab franky or boat to Gombroon, where either English or native trading vessels were to be found plying to Bombay or Surat. On the rare occasions of this expectation being disappointed the despatchs had to be sent on the same or another franky to Muscat. There was never any difficulty in procuring franky for the shorter or the longer journey, and no case of any lengthy delay in procuring a ship for India at either Gombroon or Muscat is reported in this correspondence. But the Government of India experienced much more serious difficulties at Bombay in finding a vessel that would sail for the Gulf, and on more than one occasion it had to charter a vessel for its own purposes. A case is given among these papers of its paying two thousand pounds for a ship to sail at a moment's notice for Gombroon. But this was an exceptional case during the crisis of the Mahratta war, and the average cost of a despatch sent express from Bombay to London and taking three months in delivery did not exceed four hundred pounds, of which more than half was incurred for the land journey from Bussorah—or Bagdad during the abandonment of the former place—to Constantinople. That journey originally took 40 days, but it was reduced to 26, and once or twice, if not more frequently, it was covered in 19 days, thus bringing Bussorah within four weeks of Constantinople. The sum mentioned did not cover the personal expenses of the officers who carried the despatches when it was deemed proper and necessary that they should be intrusted to an English officer, and in those cases the cost may be considered as doubled. These papers contain one bill of the cost of sending two officers to India, which amounted to £900, and the average annual outlay of the agent at Aleppo on postal charges seems from this collection to have been £12,000 a year.

The 762 letters preserved from Aleppo contain an abundance of information on the points which have just been summarized, and also on passing events in Syria and Egypt. The earlier letters contain frequent reference to Thamas Kuli Khan, Nadir Shah, whose character is painted in the gloomiest colours, and who is represented as a tyrant to his own people and as hostile to foreigners and trade. The news of his murder is received with tokens of joy as of a benefit to mankind. With one brief exception, during the breach between England and Turkey in 1807, the Turkish Government never interfered with the East India Company's communications through its dominions, and whenever necessary exercised its authority on behalf of our agents and officers. The celerity and security of the Company's communications from the East roused the envy of other Europeans, and during the dispute with the Dutch in 1758-9 the Dutch Consul bribed a Venetian adventurer, with the assistance of some Arabs, to rob a messenger coming from Bussorah with, as he believed, important letters. The plot succeeded, but suspicion fell on the guilty persons, and they were brought before the Kazi. A long and costly trial ensued, and by the expenditure of considerable sums, of money a verdict was secured against the Venetian and his assistants, and the Dutch Consul received an admonition to be more careful in his future proceedings. The French did not stoop so low as to intercept their rivals' correspondence, and they seem to have thought more of the overland route as the shortest way of sending their officers to India than as a line of postal communication. A Colonel Maistre is mentioned as travelling this way to India in about 1765, and after the declaration of a Republic such travellers became more numerous, and reference is made to "the movements of a French officer, in disguise, above the rank of lieutenant-colonel," to his subsequent murder in the desert, and to the attempts of two Frenchmen named Bruyere and Olivier to reach India from Syria. Others are mentioned as being *en route* for Muscat, while Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt is heralded by the appearance in Syria of "a fugitive journalist" bent on enquiring into the condition and resources of that part of the Turkish dominions. The actual landing of the French in Egypt was followed by the arrest of the French Consul at Aleppo, and the English company was left in undisputed possession of the road which it had known how to utilize much more than its rivals. The Dutch were not the only interceptors of the English mails. In 1774, during their war with Turkey, some Russian cruisers captured despatches between Selencia and Tarsus, and another English messenger was plundered by three Cossacks a few days after Austerlitz. When Napoleon had made himself master of Central Europe the mails had for a time to be sent through Russia, but the greater security of the English position in India after the failure of Napoleon's scheme and the overthrow of the power of Mysore rendered delay in the receipt of news from the East a matter of comparatively little importance.

Among other items of intelligence in the Aleppo letters is an account of a great plague towards the end of the last century, when 100,000 persons are stated by Mr. Robert Abbott to have perished, and Aleppo has never since attained the large population which it enjoyed before that period. In 1798 mention is first made of a new sect under Wahabi Sheikh, and two or three years later their extraordinary success bringing them close to the limits of the Bagdad Pashalik are referred to as a matter of the first importance to the Turkish Government. Perhaps the most valuable historical document is the letter numbered 1,183, in which a new light may be thrown on the oft-discussed question of Bonaparte's treatment of his wounded at Jaffa during his retreat from Syria. This letter is written by Sir Sidney Smith's direction, and states that as the English squadron came off Jaffa during their pursuit of the French army, two ships came out of that port, and, after a brief chase, in which the clumsiness of their sailing was made very conspicuous, they were captured. They were found to be full of wounded French soldiers, four or five hundred in each, and Bonaparte had sent the vessels off without sailors, provisions, or the simplest necessaries for the wounded. The writer makes no comment on the fact, but this document must be taken into consideration with the other evidence relating to the poisoning of his wounded at Jaffa, for Bonaparte might have intended to save his men from the Turkish army in pursuit by throwing them on the generosity of the English commander, who had previously offered, it should be remembered, safe conveyance to France for any of the army of the Nile who gave up their arms. The capture of the two ships with their thousand wounded on board by Sir Sidney Smith is an occurrence which we believe has never been hinted at before. Another letter notifies the determination of the East India Company to present Sir Sidney Smith with the sum of £3,000 for his valiant and successful defence of St. Jean d'Acre.

The letters from Constantinople are also interesting, and supplement those of Aleppo on the subject of the overland route. They chiefly relate to the receipt of news about European affairs, and the British Minister kept the agent at Aleppo well informed about the contents of the German newspapers. At Constantinople too many of the hills with which the expedition of General Baird to Egypt was paid were negotiated and exchanged. In a letter in 1800 it is stated that vaccine was introduced into Bombay, and that the pus was procured from Vienna by a special messenger. The letters from Tippoo Sahib to the French, which led to the final war with that formidable chief, were sent by this route, and it was the discovery of their contents that put the Governor-General on his guard when Tippoo was using language of the most friendly and pacific character. A return messenger from France was arrested in Turkish territory, and never reached his destination. The Minister refers to the murder of an Englishman at Bourgas, and of one of his messengers at Adana, so it can be realized how much the service was fraught with danger. The letters from Cairo and Alexandria relate to the Egyptian overland route, and are much less interesting, as well as fewer in number, than those from Syria and Turkey. Several letters consist of formal expressions of regret at our neglecting the Red Sea, and leaving it to the French and the Dutch. In truth the receipt of despatches from India by the Red Sea was at rare intervals, although the Governor-General now and then took advantage of the departure of a ship for the factory at Mocha to send duplicates of his letters that way. The journey of Lieutenant Sentleger and Mr. Collier in 1792 was quite an experiment, and it was not repeated till a much later period when this route became frequently used. Mr. Baldwin, Consul at Cairo, took advantage of an official visit to London to place a scheme for the regular despatch of mails by messenger from Suez to Alexandria and thence by vessels to be held in constant readiness to either Marseillers or Venice. The scheme was so far approved that Mr. Baldwin received an appointment of £500 a year with allowances for an interpreter and a special servant, but the proposed expenditure on despatch boats was considered excessive and out of proportion to the practical value of the scheme. Even after this appointment the route was seldom used, as it was unable to compete with that by Constantinople, Aleppo, and Bussorah, and when the French invaded Egypt it received its *coup de grace* for many years. Marseilles was used as a port of receipt during the continuance of peace between the two countries ; but the few letters preserved do not furnish any information more interesting than the care with which the French authorities insisted on the packets performing quarantine. Malta was used during the breach with Turkey after Sebastiani's mission. But of all the remaining places, the letters from Venice are the most important and valuable. Mr. Richie, the Company's agent at Venice, proposed that the Company should employ four packets of its own in keeping up communications with Syria and Egypt, and he drew up a very promising scheme on paper, showing how this could be done at an immediate outlay of £9,000 or £10,000. The correspondence covered a considerable number of years ; but the Court of Directors never sanctioned the expenditure, being uncertain, no doubt, of its security during war time and of its greater rapidity than the Constantinople route. It is suggestive to find that 100 years ago and more it was seriously proposed to establish a line of mail packets between Venice and the Levant. The Venetian correspondence contains several interesting allusions to passing occurrences in the capital of the Republic among these we may mention of the arrival of three agents from the Mahratta chief Ragoba in 1781, who are subsequently described as one Brahmin and two Parsees. These seem to have been Hanumant Rao and Maniar Parsi, who were received by Burke and are mentioned in Mr. Dosabhai Framji's "History of the Parsis." Another letter refers to a Greek who wanted to raise a regiment of his fellow countrymen for service under the English Government. Mr. Richie's scheme was not the only one for utilizing the Adriatic ports for the purposes of the East India Company. A Colonel Bolt prepared an elaborate plan for making Trieste the headquarters of the Company's Agency during the French invasion of Italy ; but there is no evidence that this proposal was ever seriously entertained. It certainly was never adopted.

Included in the same packet are rather more than 300 letters from Madeira between 1707 and 1789, relating exclusively to the shipment of Madeira wine. The Court provided all its settlements and factories with the necessary supplies of this wine for their tables, and in the earlier years of the 18th century there was the greatest competition between the owners of the different vineyards to obtain the Company's patronage. At first, too, the wine was shipped from Funchal or Teneriff to London, and as required it was sent out as part of the cargo of the vessels eastward bound. Under this system the Company obtained the best produce of the vintage and at reasonable charges. About the middle of the century the practice was changed, and although the contracts were still made and accepted in Leadenhall-street, they provided that the wines should be taken up in specified quantities at the Madeira ports by ships *en route* to India and the East generally. Soon after this change in the system of procuring the wine for use in Asia Madeira came into increased demand in Europe. The prices rose for the different kinds, and at last the Company had to pay £31 a pipe of inferior sort, instead of £27 for the better quality. Long before the wine fungus appeared the vintage had been seriously damaged by heavy storms,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

As this is virtually a native holiday, and the attention of merchants has at the same time been occupied by the arrival of the inward and the departure of the outward mail, business has been quite stagnant.

The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount seems rapidly to have turned the stream of money towards the Bank again, a payment in of £100,000 being reported, while rates of discount in the open market are quoted ⅝ lower at 2⅜ on 3, and 2⅝ on 6 months' Bills. Consols, remain unchanged at 100⅞, but Indian Securities have improved slightly, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan and 4 per cent. Rupee Paper by ½, 4½ per cents. by ¼.

Respecting the London General Produce markets there is nothing new by wire. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says, closed steady, but the day's sales were only 7,000 bales, and while ready prices were unchanged, Americans to arrive were 1-64d. lower. From New York too the ready price of Mid-Uplands comes 1-16 cent, and Futures 2 points lower.

There has been nothing at all doing in the staple here to-day, and prices are quite nominal.

Wheat is quieter on the spot, but the paucity of supplies keeps prices up at their previous level. Of new crop for future delivery there are still free buyers, however, and business has been done in No. 1 Club Delhi to some extent at Rs. 4-2-9 per cwt.

Seeds are without quotable change either in the matter of tone or price.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	1,109 bales.
Wheat	90,942 cwts.
Linseed	7,381 ,,
Rapeseed	1,733 ,,

Freights are very quiet, and no business of any importance has transpired. The current market quotations are £1-3-9 for September and £1-2-6 for October loading.

Exchange exhibits no alteration from the closing position of yesterday. Rates are unchanged and steady, the Banks if anything showing rather less disposition to buy forward. Transactions to-day so far as we have heard have been few in number and unimportant in amount. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 4 11 32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 4 7-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	Is. 4 9 16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1-74½	,,

Government Paper is unchanged, the market such as it is being still engaged with the settlement. Fours we quote at Rs. 97 5-16, Fours and-a-half at Rs. 102½.

Shares.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are quiet and in some cases rather easier, but other things are steady.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of 13th August reports on the Cotton market as follows :—

The market closes quiet. Spinners hold a fair, though not a large stock of Cotton. They are in a position, therefore, to purchase a little less than their actual rate of consumption, if they think it prudent to do so. With small trade buying, speculators are naturally very cautious, and more inclined to bear than to bull the market. Early in the year the popular notion was that middling upland would sink to 4½d., perhaps to 4¼d ; but instead of this it advanced to 5 5-16d., and people talk of 5¼d. As the last-named figure was regarded as the probable high-water mark cautious bulls began to sell out at 5 5-16d., and their example was quickly followed by the crowd. The upshot is a reaction of 3-16d., but the general belief is that a further slight concession will again bring in buyers. There has been some nervousness about short time, but this is disappearing, as there is now no likelihood of any systematic closing of the mills. There is some talk of a week's stoppage of machinery during the holidays, but this will save very little Cotton, and the market will be more under the influence of the advices about the Cotton crop than of a fitful stoppage of spindles in Lancashire. As to the crop, it may be taken for granted that it is not a bumper, though of course it is not a small one. The probabilities are that it will not differ materially from that just marketed. For a number of seasons past the Bureau reports have very correctly indicated the eventual yield of Cotton, and there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the report at hand this week. The public expected a higher average than "81," but there was really no ground for this expectation, and the Bureau is more likely than the public to be correct. But after all the actual size of the crop will depend largely upon the weather this month and next, and it is yet too early to say whether the yield will be under or over 6,500,000 bales.

Meanwhile the statistical position is very strong ; and it is certain that stocks will be reduced to a very low compass unless the short-time movement becomes a reality instead of a threat. It is perfectly true that spinners hold larger stocks than at this time last season, but the excess is more than counterbalanced by the fact that the present rate of consumption is at least 72,000 bales of 400 lbs. per week, whereas last year, from the middle of July until the middle of October, it averaged only 52,000 bales per week : a difference, in thirteen weeks, of 200,000 bales. Spinners are well aware of the facts of the situation. They have, consequently, kept up their stocks, and at any decline of moment they will take back what they have parted with during the past three weeks.

To those who are following the doings of the American Government regarding Silver, the following extract from the *Boston Journal* will prove interesting :—

Washington, July 28.—The House seems to have taken a sober second thought since it passed by an almost unanimous vote some time ago the Bland proposition requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates of small denominations upon all of the surplus silver dollars now in the Treasury, and to pay them out in discharge of the obligations of the Government. Possibly the protests of the Treasury Department or the discussion in the Senate may have influenced the action of the House to-day. The proposition as it now stands is deprived of its most objectionable features. It simply provides for the issue of silver certificates of the denomination of one, two and five dollars upon the deposit of silver dollars in the Treasury, or in exchange for silver certificates of the denomination of ten dollars or more, the small certificates to be receivable, redeemable and payable in the manner and for the purposes provided for certificates issued under the Act of Feb. 28, 1878 ; and that the certificates of large denominations received in exchange for those of small denominations shall be cancelled.

Mr. Bland fought hard against this mutilation of his scheme to force payment of the obligations of the Government in silver certificates, and a lively debate sprang up between him and his former ally on the silver question, Mr. Warner of Ohio, The latter followed Randall, and thereby provoked Bland to charge him with either having gone over to the enemies of silver or being crazy. Bland was defeated by a large vote. In fact, he could not get the one-fifth necessary to secure a yea and nay vote upon his motion to restore the original language of the section. He is very much disgusted with the issue.

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page* 6.)

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EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

PURVIS—July 30, at Canterbury, the wife of Captain C H Purvis, 17th Lancers, of a daughter.
SEYMOUR—May 30, at Waterloo, near Liverpool, the wife of Captain Seymour, R A, of a son.
VILLIERS—August 2, at Paris, the wife of Colonel Hon. G Villiers, C M G, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAPPELL—HEAD—August 3, at St Michael's Highgate, W A Happell, M C S, to Emily, eldest daughter of John Head, Esq.
MATHEK-JACKSON—SOMERSET—August 3, at Michel Troy, sir Henry Mather-Jackson, Bart, to Ann Frances, third daughter of the late General Edward Arthur Somerset, C B.
PARKYNS—CRAWFORD—July 14, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Thomas Mansfield Forbes Parkyns, Esq, only surviving son of Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart, of Ruddington Manor, Notts, to Beatrice, younger daughter of Arthur Crawford, Esq, H M's Bombay C S.
PINDER—OZZARD—August 3, at Alverstoke, Hants, Rev J G Pinder M A, to Mabel, eldest daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel A H Ozzard, R M L I.
SULIVAN—FELLOWES—August 10, at St. Barnabas Church, Kensington, by the Rev J H Greaves, M A, Walter Sandys Sulivan, of Kibberi, Betta, Coorg, India, third surviving son of Colonel Sulivan, (late 5th Lancers), to Marie Gerrard Bunbury Fellowes, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Halford Fellowes, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

BONUS—July 30, Frances Mary, wife of Colonel Bonus, R E.
SMITH—August 1, at Hounslow, Agnes, beloved wife of Major Clement Smith, late 19th Hussars, aged 33.
THURSBY—July 31, at Harrogate, James Leigh Thursby, late Major 22nd Regiment aged 58.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MANWARING—August 29, at Malegaon Camp, the wife of Rev. A. Manwaring, C. M. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—August 27, at Aligarh, the wife of M Butler, Sub-Engineer, P W D, I B, of a son.
McGOWAN—August 23, at Lahore, the wife of P S McGowan, Executive Engineer, of a son.

DEATHS.

HILL—August 23, at Assaroie, on the way up to Mussoorie, Jessie, the dearly loved infant daughter of Roland and Rosella Hill, of Moradabad, aged 10 months and 24 days.
MINAHAN—August 25, at Allahabad, of remittent fever, John Minahan, late retired Conductor of the Ordnance Department, aged 67 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

The Prince will come by his own again in Bulgaria, provided that no man hinder him. Prince Alexander's journey to his capital seems to be in its way an even more triumphant home-coming than was Napoleon's progress from Antibes to Paris on his landing from Elba. The farther he goes the more enthusiastic is the reception that his subjects are giving him. The wave of loyalty will gain in strength as it moves onwards, and by the time it reaches the capital it ought to prove strong enough to replace the Prince on the Throne from which a still inexplicable force removed him ten days ago. It is an extraordinary story this deposition and flight and return within the period of a City clerk's holiday ; but we are not yet sure whether it will take its place with the comedy, the romance or the tragedy of politics. If Prince Alexander could be left to himself and to the Bulgarians there need be no anxiety as to the issue. Despite the events at Sofia and Widdin at the end of the week before last, he is plainly the prince of the people, and his so-called deposition was the work of a handful of traitors who had fallen under the influence of a handful of Russian intriguers. The question is whether Europe in general and Russia in particular will recognise that fact. King Milan's congratulatious to the returned Prince look like a homage to success. The Servian King is the last to pay compliments to a Bulgarian Prince who is likely, under pressure of circumstances, to be sent about his business. From that point of view the Servian message to Prince Alexander is as good evidence as we could look for of the strength of the Prince's position. But the tone of the official and semi-official press in Germany and Austria since the rising at Sofia at the end of the week before last has not been encouraging to Prince Alexander and his friends. The other day he was spoken of as a disturber of the peace who was well out of the way, and whose disappearance Germany, Austria and Russia might contemplate with thankfulness. To-day again a Berlin paper which is often the exponent of Prince Bismarck's views declares that German statesmen cannot sacrifice the friendly relations existing between Germany and Russia to Prince Alexander. Now if this represents the attitude in which Germany has elected to stand towards Bulgaria in this crisis it is anything but creditable to Prince Bismarck. Not many years ago he proclaimed himself to be the "Honest Broker of Europe," a title which at least imposed upon him impartiality and fairness in relation to the parties between whom he might be called upon to negotiate. In this matter the business of the "Honest Broker" must be to see that fair play is allowed the Bulgarians and their Prince, rather than to preserve on any terms the friendly relations with Russia which all the world knows to be insincere, and which might be abrogated at any moment. Prince Dolgorowkoff has gone from St. Petersburg to Sofia to report upon the situation for the Russian Government. If he is an honest reporter he will tell his Government that Russia has once more failed in her effort to assert a predominating influence in Bulgarian affairs, and if his Government are wise they will draw in their horns for a time. But it seems from his organs in the press that for Prince Bismark to fulfil his *role* it will matter little what becomes of Prince Alexander and his subjects, so long as the bargain with Russia remains. Now this is not the programme of an Honest Broker, but that of a crafty muccadum—if they will understand that in Berlin—with a very narrow and cynical view of things. But surely Europe is not cynical enough to disregard the wishes of peoples, and to think only of those of kings or combinations of kings. If it is, it has gone back to the spirit of the Treaty of Vienna days, when the people whose rights were being disposed of were ignored, and the great States and their rulers alone were thought of. The Treaty of Vienna has been pretty roughly handled since then, and it might be worth while for Germany and her neighbours to apply the lesson, and give the people a free hand.

We published yesterday the text of Lord Kimberley's despatch to the Government of Madras in reference to the Crole case. The whole of the papers are not even now in evidence, and until they are it will not be possible to form a final estimate of the case so far as it affects the reputation of others than Mr. Crole. We do not yet know, for instance, the terms in which the Madras Government drew up their indictment of Mr. Crole, though we know quite enough of the spirit in which they have conducted themselves throughout the discussion to make it certain that they have done him no more than justice. And as, in the latter part of the enquiry, Mr. Sullivan's conduct was almost as much in discussion as that of Mr. Crole himself, it will be of some importance to learn what are the views concerning his position to which Lord Kimberley gave expression in the still unpublished despatch of the 31st of January. Meanwhile, the late Secretary of State's final despatch will suffice to show that the Madras Government have failed upon every essential point in their case, and that they have incurred a censure graver than any that has fallen upon any Government in India in our time. Until the paper has been set out at length, however, it will not be possible to understand the reservations with which the Secretary of State accompanies the substantial reparation which he has made to Mr. Crole. The public will suspect that it is only in the peculiar setting forth of their charges against him by the Government of Madras that the Secretary of State's belief that punishment of any kind was called for can be accounted for. He is charged with having used intemperate language and with having made insinuations not warranted by the facts. But, to judge from papers in the case which bear much more august signatures than his, temperance of diction has not of late been much sought after by people whom the servants of the Government in India would naturally take as their models. There would be some cause for disappointment with Lord Kimberley's decision in this matter if it should turn out that the reservations which he has made to the detriment of Mr. Crole have been on the score of such verbal indiscretions as he may have been guilty of in his communications with the authors of the insulting final order of the Madras Government. At all events, if Lord Kimberley has thought fit to visit Mr. Crole for any error of judgment of this sort that he may have committed, it is to be hoped that he has not allowed the Madras Government, with their peculiar view of what is impertinent in an official and pertinent in his superiors, to aid him in coming to a decision upon that point. As there are decencies to be observed in the hanging of a culprit so there are decencies to be observed in the suspension of a collector, and if the question of propriety of official language has been gone into at the India Office, it would be a distinct injustice if the insolence of the terms in which Mr. Grant Duff and his associates passed sentence upon Mr. Crole were to pass unnoticed.

The first effect of Lord Kimberley's despatch is to declare that the Government of Madras as it is at present constituted, cannot recognize civil language when they hear it. Mr. Crole, as it seemed to Mr. Grant Duff, grossly insulted the Board of Revenue, "under the impulse of his vanity," when he asked them to delete the particular paragraph from one of their resolutions which appeared over the signature of their assistant secretary. No living being outside the Board of Revenue and the Governor's Council was ever able to see in the words chosen by Mr. Crole anything at which the most morbidly sensitive of men need take offence. And apparently the Secretary of State is as blind to the "gross insolence" of the words as other mortals who have not passed into the category of the "Extra Grand." His ruling that Mr. Crole's disclaimer of offensive intentions ought to have been accepted is about as severe a rebuke as overbearing vanity in high places could well call down upon itself. We do not know if Lord Kimberley, in musing upon the doings of the Madras Government, tried, with the one small fragment before him, to evolve from his moral consciousness anything like a complete conception of what an Administration must be whose leaders have neither the good sense to distinguish between a civil request and gross insolence, nor, when they have blundered upon that point, the common fairness to listen to an honest disclaimer of the offensive intentions which they have imputed. He must have felt anxious, as a statesman responsible for the honesty and the fairness of Indian administration, for the greater things of government in Madras if the smaller things would be so recklessly and so shamelessly mismanaged. If a man high up in the service, with a record of good work that should have protected him against wrongful treatment, with ability to defend himself, and with a public opinion at his back as powerful as a public opinion in this country can well be, if such a man, we say, is brought within measurable distance of being made the victim of a Government's malicious indiscretions, how can smaller men, men with less capacity for bringing their wrongs to light, have escaped injustice of some sort during the unhappy reign that is now happily coming to an end in Madras ? Mr. Crole has fought his antagonists and has prevailed against them. But then he is, relatively to some of them, a strong man, and his discreetly uttered cries have been heard where the "pitiful sighing of the poor" would never have reached.

It must be borne in mind, in estimating the significance of this despatch, that by the nature of things the Government of Madras could not be put on its trial before Lord Kimberley. The Secretary of State had, substantively, to deal with the merits and demerits of the suspended Collector, and it was only in an incidental way that he has passed judgment upon his judges. And yet, despite the limitations under which it was pronounced, and indirect though it is, the condemnation is severe enough. The Secretary of State has expressed an opinion of the nature of Mr. Sullivan's connection with the Richings Estate not essentially different from that which prevailed at Ootacamund. The District Engineer, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, "never knew there was any question of doubt as to the ownership," and the zemindar Kotasami Tewar "knew from the beginning that he was being asked to purchase the estates from the Hon. Mr. Sullivan and not from his son." The Government of Madras, ignoring the fact that Mr. Sullivan's ownership of the estate was currently believed in by the people who lived around it, attributed Mr. Crole's representations on the subject to "an overweening estimate of his own merits, almost passing the bounds of sane reason." But the Secretary of State, wisely avoiding the *de lunatico inquirendo* process thus politely suggested by the Madras Government, shrewdly observes that it was unfortunate that the arrangement was such as to render it difficult for the public to distinguish between the proprietorship of the son and that of the father, who had in truth a substantive interest in the estate. We cannot follow out the unrevealed process in Lord Kimberley's mind which led him to declare upon this fact that "Mr. Crole was fully justified in bringing the actual facts to the knowledge of Government," and then to rule that Mr. Crole must not escape the remnant of punishment involved in the loss of his pay for the six months or so during which he has lain under suspense. But he gets from his appeal to the Secretary of State all that he wants, while his accusers get all that they dreaded and all that they can least bear. We do not know why it has been ruled that he shall not go back to Madura, unless Lord Kimberley may think that the inquisition instituted there by Mr. Sullivan's kinsman, Mr. Thomas, may have undermined such authority as would have remained to Mr. Crole in his old district. But here again the Madras Government have blundered in their best fashion. We have not forgotten how when they undertook to deal with his charges against Mr. Sullivan, they retained a judge of the Small Causes Court to denounce, in as unjudicial a judgment as was ever put upon paper, Mr. Crole's culpable carelessness in forwarding unsupported hearsay evidence to the Government. In their own order on the subject they declared that he had such strange ideas as to what constitutes evidence that it was doubtful if he was a fit person to be a Collector. Unless they have maligned him here again, they have done a flagrantly wrong thing in making him a sessions judge, and this is one more blunder, excusable only on the ground that for symmetry's sake it might have been objectionable to end a story of unwisdom and injustice by one wise act.

The *Economist* is rather late with its review of the Government of India's despatch on the Silver question and the Treasury Minute in answer thereto. We do not know that India or the world would have lost much if it had kept silent on the subject for a little longer—say until it had had time, as the *Times* has had, to cast aside some of the venerable phrases in which it has for years past said ditto to Mr. Giffen. The *Economist* will discover soon, as others who belonged to its school have discovered, that to label a proposal with the words "bi-metallism pure and simple," and even to accompany them with a shrieking note of exclamation, is not to prove its unwisdom or its danger. The Government of India have asked, as the public at home are beginning to ask, that the question shall be discussed on its merits, and no attempt to give a bad name to their action in this matter will stifle agitation or prevent the inquiry which is the primary object of the agitation. To accuse the Government of having no plan for carrying into effect the principle of a fixed ratio between gold and silver is rather disingenuous, since they distinctly ask the Home Government to bring about a conference of the Commercial Powers at which presumably an endeavour would be made to formulate a plan. It is not surprising that the *Economist* finds in the Treasury Minute "a very complete answer to the Government of India's despatch," and that it sees no inconsistency in the authors of that singular Minute denying emphatically in one paragraph the possibility of establishing a fixed ratio, and in another paragraph speaking of this as "one of the most disputable and disputed points in economic science." As to the kind advice which the *Economist* and the Treasury give to the Indian Government to let the Silver question alone and cut down their expenditure, it should be sufficient to point out that while the Finance Committee have been busily engaged in devising retrenchments on all hands, the fall in exchange has more than swallowed up all that their economies would have saved to the Government. Advice such as this which the *Economist* gives is about as helpful to us as that of the intelligent and well-informed correspondent of the *Times* who coolly tells the Anglo-Indian community that they are not much worse off than ever they were, because the prices of food, rent, and clothing in India have fallen as much as the value of silver. He might have added that tooth-picks are no dearer.

THE BURSTING OF THE BUND AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Aug. 21.

We have had rather a rough time of it in Mandalay since the Viceroy's departure, and the event of this week ought to be put at once into the same class with the fires of last April. Telegrams have, of course, informed your readers how that the half of Mandalay, which the fire left, has been all but swept away by the bursting in of the overflowing Irrawaddy. General White had his attention directed to the state of the bund some time ago, and we all knew how much mischief might be caused by a gang of determined dacoits while the river was at flood height.

The bund was patrolled for some time daily, but it has not been so possible to ward off the insidious attacks of water undermining the rotten foundations of the bund, as to guard it from the pickaxe or dynamite of insurgents or dacoits. Granted that more might possibly have been done in quiet times to strengthen the river wall, no blame can surely lie at the door of Government in such times as we have been passing through of late. Last April there was not a day in the month which did not bring its account of some skirmish or fight in one place or another with the bands infesting the country, and the perpetual irritation went on even in the heaviest weather.

The river wall, which extends from about two miles north of Mandalay to a little below Amarapoora, was built by King Mindohn Min. The Burmans about me say it was finished in the year 1874, and from beginning to end the work took only one year. This is possible, as the king pressed labour, and had some 40,000 or 50,000 men and women on the work—but it gives one the idea that the structure could not be a very substantial one. Once in Mindohn Min's time, and once at the beginning of Theebaw's reign, the water broke through the bund, but as the river fell very rapidly afterwards, not so much destruction was caused as now. This year the water in the river was at the highest point ever known, and was still rising when it broke through, or rather under.

It has been the custom every year to repair the foundation or base of the bund by getting elephants to beat down straw and stubble into any cracks, and these precautions have hitherto enabled the bund to hold together fairly well. Last week, however, alarming signs were noticed, the bubbling up of water within the bund showed how great the pressure from without was. As on former occasions, elephants and men were called to pound straw into the gaping cracks, but it was seen to be all in vain. The water had evidently penetrated deep beneath the exterior foundations, and could not be denied admission. It gradually wore itself a passage, and shortly after the workers had been withdrawn from their dangerous post beneath the water level, sixty feet of the bund seemed to melt away, and the torrent came in. The villages close to the northern end of the wall are few in number and small, and as the people understood well the struggle which was going on they were all prepared, and no lives were lost. It must have been some time after 7 o'clock that the bund gave way, and the torrent gradually wore for itself a passage of 300 feet of unknown depth, and proceeded to fill the space intervening between the river wall and the city. The alarm was given at the English Church compound and old Residency, which are the first European habitations on that side, at about 8 o'clock, and in less than half an hour both compounds began to assume the appearance of lakes, studded here and there with boat-houses. The clergy house and schools which were built by King Mindohn Min had their level very accurately taken, and the floors are still high and dry above the waters. The 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry have had barracks made for them in the old Residency compound, and it was soon seen that these would be flooded. Colonel Gordon and Major Campbell made their preparations, and General White and some members of his staff rode down at about 9 o'clock to encourage the officers to get their men into a place of safety. The sick were at once removed, and no accidents happened.

Much the same thing happened at the shore where the 1st Madras Pioneers are encamped, and where the Commissariat and Transport lines are. Many of the troops were inside the bund and below the water line. They were formed on the bund, and this too happily without serious misfortune, time being sufficient to get both stores and ammunition into safe places before the water reached it. The officers, particularly Doctor Fuller and Lieutenant Lowrie, 1st Madras Pioneers, and the officers of the Transport and Marine Departments, worked hard getting the people about into places of safety, but everyone passed a more or less unpleasant night, not knowing when the water would reach its highest point The bund on which the new barracks are built is by no means as safe as might be wished, and some horrid cracks quickly received the attention of the energetic Pioneers under Colonel Matthias. Of course, the wildest rumours prevailed as to the extent of damage done, and loss of human life, and it was naturally feared that hundreds if not thousands of persons would be missing. After the first rush the water rose very gently, so gently in fact that it did not overturn any but the most frail bamboo houses. Such as were built in the orthodox style on poles of six or eight feet high still held their place secure, and thus saved the lives of their inmates. Heavy pucka buildings of recent construction suffered much more, particularly a handsome monastery between C and D Roads, which was handed over to the Hpoongyis only about two months ago. This came down with a crash like thunder on Tuesday morning, and a dismal tale was told how thirty or forty Hpoongyis had been buried beneath its ruins. Proceeding further south the water rushed through an old lock gate, and flowed both ways up and down the Shway-ta-Chyoung canal, till the water of the canal and that of the flood were of one level, then the King's Bazaar was invaded, and being locked up for the night, it was feared everything would be lost. Mr. Carter, the Officiating Magistrate, ordered the gates to be opened, and everybody who had property there was allowed to enter and attempt to save it. Naturally, there was some confusion, but the final result was that a good deal of the food stuffs, and almost all the silks and piece-goods were saved before the rise at midnight made working in the bazaar more difficult and dangerous. Still further on the inhabitants of a small island opposite Payali Gyi, or the Arrakan Pagoda, were crowding over a wooden bridge making for the mainland. The bridge gave way, and scores were precipitated into the surging waters below. This gave rise to another tale of horror, but as we shall see hereafter, the loss of life was marvellously small. Throughout Tuesday and Wednesday the water rose higher and higher, in spite of the breach cut in the bund below Amerapoora, by which Captain Dorward, R. E., and Mr. Richard, Executive Engineer, endeavoured to draw off the flood into the river again, the water inside the bund being by this time a foot or more higher than the river level. The suburbs presented now a most extraordinary spectacle—boats, rafts, floats, of every imaginable shape and size were going about here, there, and everywhere ; men, women, and children ; dogs, cats, pigs, and cattle in a strange medley of confusion. Houses appeared up to their windows in the water, some of humbler dimensions, showed only the saddle-back of the roof, and as likely as not on the very ridge was sitting or standing one of the dogs of the neighbourhood yelping in his perplexity. The owners made entrances into their houses through the roof and withdrew their household property, or such of it as was to be found.

Now comes the most wonderful part of the story. The total loss of human life may be confidently put down at under twenty-five. Burmans are accustomed to water and floods, and they instinctively make for higher ground, such as pagodas and monasteries are built upon ; this gave them safety for the moment, and before long friendly help came.

In the fall of the monastery before mentioned, only one little lad of ten years was lost. He was sick, and was probably crushed in the *debris*. At the shore no one was drowned, and at the bridge near the Mahan Pagoda no one at all was drowned ; all scrambled out of the water in safety. A diligent search in all the chief roads, and in the half-submerged houses has only brought to light some half score bodies, so that we rest thankful in the belief that the total loss of human life is under twenty-five. The distress is not yet great, and measures are being taken to prevent any starvation. Search parties go out, and Government has opened a food depôt for such as are in need. The generality of the people seem to regard the flood as a capital time for jollity and mirth—men, women, and children disporting themselves in the water like so many thousand water babies. The pinch will come if the water remains long at its present level, but that we hope is unlikely, as the fall has begun and a further fall is expected. Happy Burmans, who swim so buoyantly in such a sea of troubles. Surely there is something grand in their race still.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Now that royalty and the aristocracy have closed the London season and taken themselves to Canterbury for the great cricket week and to Cowes for the yachting, now that the independent classes of Metropolitan residents with their families are disporting themselves on the breezy seashore at Brighton, Folkestone and Scarborough, now that legislators are getting their guns in order for the Highlands, the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is left to depend for support on that immense body of tourists—country cousins and working men, which have recently been given by Mr. Gladstone the broad name of "the masses." The title is no misnomer so far as the Exhibition is concerned. Since society decamped, it is difficult even to get standing room in the carriages of the underground railways, and the daily attendances at the Exhibition are enormous. Last Monday, which was a Bank holiday, saw over 80,000 men, women and children within the portals. On such a day in previous years the Crystal Palace used to be the popular rallying point, but on Monday, notwithstanding countless attractions, only 40,000 persons passed through the Sydenham turnstiles. There is no guessing what the scene will be like, or what space can be found for old season ticket-holders after next week, when the two schemes of the Prince of Wales come into operation. One of these provides practically for the admission of every visitor from country parts into the buildings at a charge of sixpence. The other will enable parties of school children with their teachers from London or the country to enter the Exhibition at a still more nominal figure per head. In the cases of large parties, teachers are occasionally to be admitted free. The wisdom of the Prince's arrangement for the schools has given a thrill of pleasure to poor parents, and afforded a delightful prospect to myriads of boys and girls. The governors of large public schools cannot sufficiently thank the Prince for his foresight, and in signified addresses to him express in hearty terms their concurrence in the opinion cherished by his Royal Highness that the benefit to be derived from a study of the Exhibition will prove to be of the highest educational value.

The departure of wealthy sojourners from town has not led to the least diminution either in the splendour of the electric light illumination of the gardens and fountains at night, or in the magnificent quality of the music provided. All the Bands of Guards, the Marine and Artillery Bands and the Band of the West India Regiment are engaged to continue their daily and nightly performances right up to the beginning of winter The Exhibition, as an Exhibition, instead of becoming wearisome to constant visitors, has each week some new fascination, often, curious to say, brought about by the arrival—though late in the day—of some fresh and wonderful novelty or curiosity. This week, for example, thousands have been tempted to examine the newly-arrived model of the Tower of Silence exhibited by Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Bhumgara of Bombay, and intended later on for the Indian Museum. Other thousands have come to see a cave of stalactites from Tobago, an island, which the Tobago people say they are prepared to prove was Selkirk's veritable island, and that the *locale* of his wanderings in Juan Fernandez is a mistake. The cave in question is now only known in the popular mind as Robinson Crusoe's home, and here may be seen not only most beautiful stalactites, but the head of Robinson Crusoe's goat.

The Conference, whether for merchants or other intellectual people, on all possible subjects, are proceeded with in the Indian Economic Court, and there are always large audiences listening to the experts. Mr. Bhownuggree has distinguished himself much at public banquets by his powers of oratory, and his company is in demand for all the Colonial and Indian entertainments. As yet he is the only native gentleman who has received a signal distinction at the hands of Her Majesty. Many hope, however, that before the close of the Exhibition that some fresh honours may be conferred, and that from the list that hardworking master of every art, Mr. Gupte, will not be omitted. This gentleman formed one of a large party of Colonial and Indian visitors, who were present at Deptford the other day at a conference of the Bread and Food Reform Association, and when called on also made an excellent speech. Speaking as a representative of Bombay in reply to a vote of thanks to the visitors, he remarked, that if England was, what the Colonists claimed, the Mother of the Colonies, she was most certainly the Foster-mother of India.

THE AHMEDABAD RACE WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 28.

Our race week is all but over. It is flickering now and will be out by the evening. It has been a most brilliant and successful one, and the weather has been specially favorable. It kept cloudy and cool, with a shower now and then that was quite acceptable. Visitors came from Baroda, Rajkote, Surat, and Deesa, and everything has gone off as "merrily as a marriage bell." Lawn-tennis and badminton tournaments ; racing and polo ; *barra-khanas* and small ones ; dancing parties and balls ; concerts and musical soirees have been the order of the day.

On Wednesday morning, by 6-30, everybody turned out on the Artillery parade-ground, the sports promised in the programme being most interesting, and the weather being as good as might be desired. The proceedings commenced punctually at a quarter to 7, with tent-pegging with lances and swords. The Artillery men were the performers, and the performance—considering that it hardly lies in the way of a gunner to handle a lance—was most creditable. The next thing on the programme was "driving competitions" by teams, and it was extremely interesting to watch the guns, each of which was drawn by six horses, as they were driven between pegs and poles fixed into the ground, describing zigzags in a manner that perhaps the most practised hand at the "ribbons" could hardly have outrivalled. What followed was equally interesting, namely, the "dismounting of guns." At the word of command, each gun was unlimbered with the utmost rapidity, and posted ready for firing ; then suddenly, with the greatest dexterity, it was taken to pieces, the parts were put together again, and finally the gun was fired off. The whole of this operation was conducted within the space of six or seven minutes. The promptitude with which the men went through the performance elicited great applause. Then came the V.C. Chase, in which eight horsemen, led by Lieut. Cardew, and acting as mounted infantry, were to cover a retreat, and then wheeling round, and flying over hurdles, save four wounded men. The wounded men, evidently distinguished soldiers, as their breasts were covered with medals, were here represented by dummies stuffed with litter and weighted with stones. They lay desperately wounded and totally incapable of helping themselves. On came the gallant eight to the rescue ; four of them rapidly dismounted, picked up the dummies, lugged them on to the saddle-trees of the men who had remained mounted, in spite of the rearing and shying of the horses, and back the whole party galloped to the starting post amidst much clapping of hands and laughter. The final item in the programme was as interesting as it was unusual, viz., ladies, armed with lances, tilting at the ring ! Considering the little practice these lady-knights had had, they acquitted themselves admirably. The palm of excellence, both as equestrienne and lancer, was carried off by Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Doig coming second. This was the closing scene of the delightful morning, for which everybody was most grateful to Major Milner and his brother officers of the Royal Artillery.

The next event of interest was the Fancy Dress Ball on Thursday, held in the splendid hall of Hathesing Wadi, kindly lent by Mr. Jeysingbhai Hathesing for the occasion. In the afternoon, the rain came down pretty heavily and threatened to make a night of it. But later in the evening the "clouds rolled by," and the stars came out shining brightly. By half-past nine the ball-room was crowded by a brilliant assemblage. Many a familiar form was lost in disguise. Most of the costumes were pretty, some being specially excellent. The costume *par excellence* was, I think, the one in which Mr. White (State Engineer, Morvi,) appeared as a *Bhaiyad* of Kathiawad. His get-up was faultlessly perfect—from his tight *soorwal* and heavy anklets to the picturesque headdress, and the neck blazing with jewels. Major Milner was first-rate as a French *chef de cuisine*, or knight of the *Cordon bleu

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RETURN OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

SISTOVA, Aug. 30.

Prince Alexander is gradually continuing his journey towards the Capital, and arrived here to-day, where he was received with increasing enthusiasm by the people, who gave him an immense ovation at the railway station. The horses of his carriage were taken out, and he was pulled along the streets in triumph by the crowd. His Highness has left here for Tirnova.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

BELGRADE, Aug. 30

King Milan has sent his congratulations to Prince Alexander on his return to Bulgaria. His Highness in reply said he hoped for the renewal of the friendship between Servia and Bulgaria.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug 30.

The *North German Gazette* says that German statesmen cannot sacrifice the friendly relations existing between Germany and Russia to Prince Alexander.

THE PAPAL ENVOY TO CHINA.

ROME, Aug. 30.

His Holiness the Pope, yielding to the insistance of France, has agreed that the Papal Envoy at Pekin should be only temporary, but China, however, has refused to accept this compromise.

THE BURMESE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

In the House of Lords last night, the Marquis of Salisbury said he was unable to hold out any hope respecting the reopening of the case of the Sirdar Prithirao.

In the House of Commons, a discursive debate took place on Mr. Samuel Smith's amendment to the Address, regretting the extension of operations in Burma, and hoping India would not have to bear the whole of the expenses connected therewith; and also on the amendment of Mr. W. R. Cremer, Member for Haggerston, "condemning the continued annexations by the British Government."

Sir J. E. Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, declared that both Liberals and Conservatives concurred in the necessity of the war in Burma, and there was no precedent or reason in charging England with the expenses of it. It is intended, he said, at the beginning of the cold season to mass a force of thirty thousand men with a flotilla which will suppress all organized resistance in Upper Burma. He quoted a Minute of Lord Dufferin showing that complete order in Burma was simply a question of time.

The amendment of Mr. Cremer was rejected by 201 against 125 votes, and Mr. Smith's amendment was rejected by 199 against 126 votes.

THE GIBBONS CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The agitation in regard to the Gibons Case has had the desired effect. An application was made to-day in the High Court, before the Chief Justice, for a revision of the revision order of Judges Mitter and Grant, by which the acquittal of the jury was set aside.

Mr. Pugh refrained from arguing the points raised in the application, but merely asked for a full Bench to hear and decide the important questions at issue.

The Chief Justice said he thought the best course was to have the matter thoroughly investigated, and he therefore agreed to appoint a full Bench to hear the case on Saturday, but all he would do would be to appoint the Bench.

All objections would then have to be considered, including the power of the Bench to hear the application.

THE TROOPS FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

Intimation has been received from Army Headquarters, that the undermentioned regiments will be embarked at Madras for service in Upper Burma on the dates specified:—17th Madras Infantry and 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on 15th September; 1st Madras Lancers, on the 17th, 19th, 21st, and 22nd September; 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, on 28th September; the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, on the 30th September and 1st October; and the ponies on the 3rd and 4th October.

The last parties of Infantry Regiments will accordingly be timed to reach Madras as follows:—The 17th Madras Infantry, 12th September; the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contigent, 14th September; the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, on the 25th September; the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade on the 27th September.

The arrangements under which the Cavalry Regiments are to be moved will be notified hereafter.

250 pack bullocks will also be sent to Madras about the 15th September for shipment to Burma.

The names of I. M. steamers and transports which will convey the troops will be notified hereafter. They will arrive at Madras with all the fittings on board.

Standing camps will be pitched for the accommodation of the troops.

THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY IN GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Aug. 31.

Sir Lepel Griffin arrived here to-day, and has nominated the members of the Council of Regency who are to conduct the administration of Gwalior during the minority of the Maharaja. The Prime Minister, Sir Ganputrao, is to be the president. The members are:—Bappoo Sahib Jadoo, father of the Maharani and grandfather of the young Chief; Appa Sahib Angrey Sirdar Sitoria, son-in-law of H. H. Scindiah; Bapoo Sahib Avar, Commander-in-Chief; Santoba Trimuck, brother-in-law of the Prime Minister; Nawab Sahibzada Goolam Ahmedkhan, of Isargurh, and Rai Bahadur Ananda Preshad, Vakil with the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

The Council held its first sitting to-day.

On Thursday, Sir Lepel Griffin holds a durbar, and publicly announces the decision of the Government of India. He leaves on Friday morning for Simla.

Lalla Bajnath, of the Judicial Service, North-West Provinces, has been appointed Secretary to the Council of Regency.

The Council will inaugurate their entry into office by the abolition of all transit duties, similar to the action of H. H. Holkar; and there will be reforms—first, in irrigation; second, in advances to cultivators; third, in the army; fourth, in the police; and fifth, revision of the pension lists. The administration of Gwalior, which during the last year of Scindiah's reign was pronounced so unsatisfactory, now promises improvement.

THE POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

The following were to-day's results of the Poona Regatta:—Fry and Field (stroke) won the Junior Pairs. LeQuesne and O'Donnell won the Double Sculls. LeQuesne pulled off the Senior Sculls. Pease, Steele, Thompson and Randolph (stroke) and Stewart (coxswain) beat a second British military crew in the Service Fours. The Sappers and Miners won the Sergeants' Pair Oars race. The final event for Ladies' Fours was a splendid race between three crews. The winner, steered by Miss Portman, finished twelve inches in front of the second, and six inches separated the second and third. Lady Reay distributed the prizes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 31.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaraat, with the Bombay mails of the 24th instant, arrived here at 4 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this afternoon.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, Aug. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Aug. 31.

French mail steamer from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		66¼
4½ "		70
3 "	Consols for account	100⅝
3½ "	Sterling Loan	101
4½ "	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		42⅜

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Rangoon, Aug 31.—Moulmein route to Bangkok interrupted.
Madras-Penang Cable interrupted.
Rangoon-Penang Cable perfect.

BEGINNING with Friday, the 24th September, the homeward overland mail steamers will leave Bombay, until further notice, on Friday of each week during the remainder of the year. The last homeward overland mail steamer sailing on Tuesday will be the steamer leaving Bombay on the 14th September.

DR. W. DUTHOIT, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, has retired from the service with effect from the 1st instant.

THE revised Army Regulations applying to all India are now in the press, and will be shortly issued from Army Head-quarters.

NOTHING definite is yet known in official circles regarding the new Warrant which it has been reported will be issued revising the tenure of command in British regiments. "Private information on the subject," says the *Pioneer*, "points to the likelihood that present incumbents will be granted four years as the limit of their command, and that five and not seven years will be the rule hereafter."

THE Home papers mention the fact that the Right Honourable Robert Bourke, who has just been appointed Governor of Madras, was offered by Lord Beaconsfield, but declined, the Governorship of Bombay.

THE news reached Lahore on Thursday from Sibi in Sind, of the murder of Mr. T. Evans, late an inspector of police at Mian Mir. During the past two years Mr. Evans has been carrying on work as a contractor, and left Lahore on Sunday morning last for Sibi, where he had some legal business to transact. On Thursday morning Mrs. Evans received a telegram, stating that her husband had been stabbed. Another telegram, the same day, stated that Mr. Evans died a few hours after the occurrence. The news has been a shock to many, because Mr. Evans had been very popular in Lahore and Mian Mir.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—"I expect to hear before the end of the week that the great South Kensington testimonial has been gracefully but firmly declined. The best friends of the Prince of Wales have condemned the project with laudable frankness, and the 'Executives' are practically unanimous in their disapproval. Lord Dufferin has not yet accepted the post of collector-in-chief; but the list has been opened in Bombay with precisely the effect I anticipated. The natives believe that the Empress-Queen has issued an edict to levy a capitation-tax of fifty-two rupees for the benefit of the *Shahzada*. They will pay it, of course; but they regard it as a forced contribution, and not as a testimonial."

INTELLIGENCE from St. Petersburg states that further anti-Jewish excesses recently took place at Torgowitza, in the government of Kieff. By the intervention of the clergy and the efforts of the police order was ultimately restored. The disturbances were attended with considerable loss to property, and many shops were wrecked.

A DESPATCH received at St. Peterburg from Tiflis announces that on the 21st July about two hundred Turkish Kurds, armed with Peabody rifles, who had crossed the frontier in the Sournaly district of the province of Erivan, attacked some Russian Jezjdis near Karadjaran, some miles to the north of Erivan, and carried off nearly a thousand sheep. Fighting was carried on between the raiders and the Russians for nearly two days, there being several killed and wounded on both sides. A few days later several thousand Kurds assembled apparently intending to cross the frontier, and the military authorities of the Cacausus were subsequently obliged to send troops to oppose any such attempt. The Russian Government has sent a despatch to M. de Nelidoff instructing him to urge the Porte to repress Kurdish lawlessness, which otherwise threatened to bring about complications that must be regretted.

NONE of the Government appointments appear to have been received with more satisfaction than that of the new Governor of Madras. The *St. James's Gazette* says:—"He is a good man of business, a hard worker, and a speaker who, without being a great orator, never fails to make his meaning exceedingly clear to all who listen to him. Above all, he has the knowledge of the world and of affairs, the easy and genial manners, and that aptitude for dealing with men characteristic of the old school of English statesmen, in which so many of our modern politicians are woefully deficient."

THE *Novoe Vremya* contains an article on Corea, which country, says the writer, has now fallen into complete and actual possession of China, thanks to Sir Robert Hart and his Custom-house officials, Pastor William Martin, and other Englishmen, who are inducing China to pretend that Corea forms an inseparable part of the Chinese Empire, although its independence under the merely nominal suzerainty of Pekin was agreed to by the representatives of the Powers at Seoul after the revolution three years and a-half ago. The foreign affairs of Corea are now entirely in the hands of the Chinese Embassy at Seoul, and, with the help of English ships and English guns, the world may look forward to the creation between Russia and Japan of a second Bosphorus and another Eastern question, with all its complications and troubles, of which England will only reap the benefit in safeguarding her enormous commerce in Chinese ports. "Russia," concludes the article, "must counterbalance this new Anglo-Chinese alliance by making alliance with Japan, into which France, the natural enemy of England and China in the East, can subsequently be drawn."

THE account continued in the *Times* of the records recently printed by the India Office includes an interesting story about Napoleon, which the writer believes never to have been published before, and which is certainly not generally known. It comes from a letter written from Syria under the direction of Sir Sidney Smith, which relates that two French ships came out of Jaffa, and being captured, with only a formal attempt at flight, were found to contain about a thousand wounded French soldiers "without sailors, provisions, or the simplest necessaries for the wounded." Napoleon had, in short, set his wounded men helplessly afloat, in confidence, first, that the ships would be taken; and, second, that the wounded would be cared for by their perfidious captors. Both calculations were correct; though possibly it would not have broken the Emperor's heart if by any accident the rescue had failed.

THE Porte is informed that the report drawn up by Major Trotter on the disagreement between Mr. Henderson, British Consul at Aleppo, and Djemil Pacha, Governor of that Province, is of a very voluminous character. Major Trotter, after hearing the testimony of a number of independent witnesses, has established serious charges against the Governor of Aleppo and demands his dismissal, together with the payment of damages to the Dragoman of the British Consulate. The differences between Mr. Henderson and Djemil Pacha being of some years' standing, and several of the Ambassadors having already vainly demanded the latter's dismissal, the Porte apprehends that Lord Iddesleigh, on receiving Major Trotter's report, will make energetic representations, in which case the affair, unless Djemil Pacha be removed, may assume a serious aspect. The Porte refused to comply with Sir E. Thornton's request to send a Commission to Aleppo simultaneously with Major Trotter, but as it has now been determined to send Hassan Fehmi Pacha to Aleppo, it is hoped that the Ottoman Government will not continue refusing to take action against Djemil Pacha. The latter has, however, many supporters, and the eventual result of Hassan Fehmi Pacha's mission is, therefore, considered doubtful.

AT Greenwich, the other day, the late rivals, Mr. Evelyn, M. P., and Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, united together in an attack on the charges made by the returning officer on account of the late election. The total amount claimed by him was £325. Among the more important items to which exception was taken there was a charge of £102 for the erection of fourteen polling stations, and £10 10s. for the purchase of fourteen ballot-boxes. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, who appeared on his own behalf, contended, in effect, that it was unfair that the whole cost of these things should be charged three times within less than a year, and that the polling booths and ballot-boxes which had served at the last School Board and Parliamentary elections might have been used again. The returning officer said that the polling-booths were not worth the expense of taking down and storing—an opinion in which the taxing-master concurred. The item was allowed. For the ballot-boxes 10s. instead of 15s. was allowed; the returning officer contending that doing up old boxes was practically as costly as providing new ones. In the end only £4 10s. was struck off, against which the appellants had to pay costs amounting to £6 6s. Mr. Ghose gave notice of appeal.

THE Vatican will not proceed with the reorganization of a Catholic Hierarchy in the East Indies until after the treaty between Portugal and the Holy See concerning the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa has been ratified by the Portuguese Chambers and the text of the agreement published. The Archbishop of Goa will bear the title of Patriarch. The three former dioceses will be reconstituted and their limits defined. Portugal, in memory of the patronage she has hitherto exercised over the Catholic Church in India, will have the privilege of nominating certain bishops, the Holy See retaining full liberty of action concerning the spiritual jurisdiction over the remainder of the territory of India.

THE following is, according to *Truth*, the apportionment of the spoils of office to peers and to peers' sons:—Lord Salisbury, £5,000 per annum; Lord Halsbury, £10,000; Lord Ashbourne, £8,000; Lord Cranbrook, £1,000; Lord Iddesleigh, £5,000; the Hon. E. Stanhope, £5,000; Lord Randolph Churchill, £5,000; Lord George Hamilton, £5,000; Lord John Manners, £2,000; Sir R. Cross (with a peerage), £5,000; the Hon. F. Stanley, £5,000; Lord Londonderry, £20,000; Lord Dunraven, £2,000; the Hon. W. Brodrick, £1,200; the Hon. H. Northcote, £1,200; Lord Charles Beresford, £1,200; Lord Lathom, £2,000; Duke of Portland, £2,500; Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, £2,000; Lord Arthur Hill, £1,000; Lord Lewisham, £1,000; Lord Folkestone, £1,000; Lord Onslow, £700; Lord Limerick, £1,000; Lord Henniker, £700; Lord Hopetoun, £700; Lord Elphinstone, £700; Lord de Ros, £700; Earl Waldegrave, £700; Lord Beauchamp, £1,000; Lord Harris, £2,000; Hon. S. Herbert, £1,200; Lord Coventry, £1,700; Lord Barrington, £1,200; Lord Kintore, £1,000. Total £110,000 to peers and sons of peers. Besides this, the Duchess of Buccleuch receives £500 as Mistress of the Robes, and eight peeresses £500 each as Ladies of the Bedchamber. These salaries, says Mr. Labouchere, would give £50 per annum to 2,722 persons who are nor peers or sons of peers.

MR. CHAPLIN, speaking at Sleaford on Monday, Aug. 9, said it was a disappointment to him to find himself excluded from the councils of the party to which he was so committed without any reason being given for that exclusion. He was offered the Local Government Board by Lord Salisbury, without a seat in the Cabinet; but with the important questions that would come before that department, he could not conduct the office satisfactorily unless he had the opportunity of deliberating with his colleagues in the Government. Everybody knew the interest he had taken in agricultural matters; and he thought the agricultural party ought to be directly represented in any Conservative Cabinet.

SIR RICHARD CROSS, in addressing his constituents in Lancashire at the beginning of the month said that in accepting the office of Secretary of State for India, he took up the post with diffidence in his own powers, but with absolute determination to face all the difficulties of the office, and by treating questions in no party spirit, but with common sense, to do all a Minister could do to endeavour to maintain the interests of this country and the welfare of millions and millions of our fellow-subjects in the distant Empire of India.

NEWS has been received at the French Ministry of War that an epidemic of cholera of a virulent character has broken out among the French troops of occupation in Tong-king, and that one of the chiefs of the medical staff has already been carried off by the disease. It is announced by a Havas note that M. Paul Bert, the superior French Resident Agent in Annam and Tong-king, is seriously ill, but it is not stated what disease he is suffering from.

MDME. SARAH BERNHARDT has, a correspondent writes, managed to dispose of the assault case at Rio, in which she was the defendant, and to conciliate the offended dignity of the magistrate whom she insulted, without incurring the expected imprisonment. The last account received here records her arrival at Buenos Ayres and her triumphant success there. After a performance of "Theodora," the audience are described as having manifested an enthusiasm bordering on frenzy. The Emperor sent for the great *tragedienne* to his box, and presented her with a magnificent bracelet set with two rows of brilliants, and the subscribers testified their admiration by a gift of a gold and diamond necklace. Mdme. Bernhardt, since her arrival in South America, had played twenty-five times, for which the gross receipts were 320,000 fr. Taking 90,000 fr. for expenses, there would remain 230,000 fr. for the management and for Mdme. Bernhardt. Her fee was to have been 2,500 fr. a night and 25 per cent. additional on all receipts above 10,000 fr. All hotel expenses are paid by the management.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALFRED GEORGE HUYSHE C.B., late of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, died recently in London. He was a son of the late Major-General Alfred Huyshe, C.B., and was born in 1839. He entered the army in 1855 as an ensign in the 3rd Foot (the Buffs), and obtained a lieutenancy in 1857. He became a captain in the 49th Foot in 1863, major in 1877, lieutenant-colonel in 1881, colonel in 1885, and was recently promoted to the rank of major-general. He served with the Buffs in the China war of 1859-60, for which he received the medal with clasp. He was deputy assistant-quartermaster-general at Bombay from 1871 to 1874, and took part in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, and also in the Soudan campaign of 1885. For these services he received the medal, bronze star, and clasps, was mentioned in despatches and nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He commanded the 1st Battalion Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire) Regiment from 1883 down to his recent retirement. General Huyshe married, in 1870, Harriet Helena, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Francis Arthur Trench, a kinsman of Lord Ashtown.

THE will of King Dom Fernando, of Portugal, who died at the Palace Das Necessidades, Lisbon, on December 15 last, was proved in London on the 14th ult. by Senhora Donna Elisa Frederica Hensler, Condessa de Edla, the widow, and the executrix, the value of the personal estate in England exceeding £4,700. The testator speaks of the loyal dedication and true affection which he has always consecrated to the Portuguese nation, and immensely thanks it for the manner with which it has always received and treated him. His three surviving children and the children of his deceased daughter will, by law, inherit two-thirds of his property; and, subject to some legacies to members of his household and to others, and also of 1,500,000 reis to the necessitous poor of Lisbon and of 450,000 reis to the poor of Cintra, he gives to his wife all he can legally dispose of.

THE *Political Correspondence* states that Russia, contemplating the occupation of Port Lazareff to counterbalance the English occupation of Port Hamilton, the British Government has urged China to protest, and that the German Government has also used its good offices to draw a protest from the Government of Corea in this affair. The *Correspondence* hints that this opposition may induce Russia to forego her schemes, although Port Lazareff, as a harbour which is free from ice in winter, has many attractions for her. A telegram from Tientsin says:—"The reported occupation of Port Lazareff by the Russians has caused considerable excitement here. There is, however, reason to believe that no official occupation of the place has yet been actually effected. The Russians make the seizure of Port Hamilton by the English the pretext for their taking Port Lazareff, but the Chinese Government are inclined to hope for the removal of this pretext by the English evacuation of Port Hamilton, for which it is thought that a compensation acceptable to England might be found elsewhere. Russia is aware of the conditions which would be imposed on her in the event of this arrangement, and the decision of England regarding Port Hamilton will, it is believed, depend upon Russia's action in this matter."

THE Ellice Islands, over which a British protectorate has been proclaimed, stretch in a long line across the South Pacific, on the direct line of traffic from Sydney to the Sandwich Isles, and thence to Vancouver and the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Ellice Isles lie to the north of the New Hebrides and the north-west of Samoa, and occupy a very central position in the Polynesian Archipelago; though New Caledonia, the French head-quarters in the Pacific, is between the Ellice Isles and the Australian continent. The announcement of the new protectorate may be regarded as an earnest that the interests of the Australian communities will not be neglected in our dealings with France and Germany. With regard to the latter, it may be noted that the Ellice Isles lie far to south of the imaginary line which has been agreed on between England and Germany as separating their "spheres of influence."

THE Czar seems to be deficient in a sense of humour. The Sultan sent him some presents a little while ago. The Emperor responded with similar courtesy. But the gift he selected was a curious one: it was a mantle made of the skin of a Russian fox.

MILITARY NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—"Another case of implied favouritism is now being talked about at Simla. A young officer, son of a recently deceased and much-respected R. E., was promised a transfer into a Native Cavalry regiment. The appointment was actually in orders, and the young fellow was informed of the fact by a friend of his father's. That gentleman has now been told that this appointment is to be cancelled, the post having been given to the son of an officer up here, a *persona grata* in high military circles."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colab. In. cts.
Previously registered	84 45	90 93	86 10	89 94
Aug. 30, Monday	....	0 21	0 15	0 27
" 31, Tuesday	0 62	0 59	0 57	.....
Total	85 07	91 73	86 82	90 21
Corresponding date last year	58 71	55 72	54 88	52 24

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
Aug. 31 up to 10 A.M.	0 76
Previously registered	91 53
Total	92 29

THE POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

THE annual aquatic festival, which commenced to-day, is the occasion for a spectacle as charming as is to be found among the events recurring in the course of the Poona Season. It is true that even in a spot so highly-favoured in a meteorological sense as the of Deccan capital, the weather has been known to interfere with this pleasant assembly on the banks of the river. But the large assembly of ladies within Lady Sassoon's delightful grounds at Garden Reach, and the gaiety of the daintily designed dresses donned by them in honour of the occasion was proof enough of the popularity of the regatta, and of confidence in the clouds. The grand stand opposite the winning post was filled with a display of charming toilettes, and along the brink of the stream many a matron and maid, no less becomingly attired, mingled with the groups that gathered round the landing stages, the whole constituting a charming picture in a setting of river, meadow and woodland scenery. Right away to the half-mile flag the course is fully visible, a broad stretch of water on which the majority of to-day's contests were watched from start to finish. Beyond the river takes a bend which unfortunately hides from view the commencement of the longer contests. Towards the close of the programme rain fell for a few moments, but the shower was so slight as to be scarcely noticeable in the shadow of the trees, and with a slight wind blowing, the temperature was as refreshing as that of a fine summer's evening on the banks of the Thames. There was generally speaking a good exhibition of rowing, and by some fortunate re-arrangement of the programme, at the last moment, the eighth race took priority of that preceding it on the card, whereby the spectators had the advantage of an exciting heat, which formed a fitting climax to the earlier matches. The first heat for the senior sculls, which was the opening event, resulted in a victory for G. D. Bullen, whose opponent, C. Tudball, the favourite by long odds, made the mistake of hugging the bank too closely, and thus ruining the excellent chance with which his past performances and excellent style had caused him to be credited. W. M. Fletcher and W. H. LeQuesne, who were to be opposed in the second heat, failed to come up to scratch later on, having barely recovered their long pull for Poona against the Bombay crew. A third heat remains to be decided to-day, so that Bullen will still have to row again for the prize trophy. With the result of the first race fresh in the memory, it was rather a surprise when, half an hour later, V. Cooke and Tudball scored an easy win in the double sculls over R. Clothier and Bullen. The latter couple turned out again for the junior pairs, and made such an excellent finish against A. Montanaro and G. Alexander as to cause a dead heat to be declared. For the second heat of the double sculls, LeQuesne and G. B. O'Donnell had almost a walk over, their adversaries early betraying an anxiety to explore the coppice beside the river, and after pursuing a most eccentric course, making their way safely to the landing stage greatly to the relief of the anxious on-lookers, leaving the winners to finish as they chose. The Inter-Regimental race was pulled off by the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the R. A. boat being a long way in the rear. Some endeavour had been made to get a third crew together on behalf of the East Yorkshire Regiment, but the project fell through, and the cup therefore remains with to-day's victors without a further struggle. In the Challenge Fours the Poona crew had only to meet the boat from Bombay, but the visitors justified the general anticipation, and won a good race by three lengths. The Bombay men were loudly cheered as they briskly stepped ashore one by one, and the state in which the Poona men quitted their boat subsequently testified to the thoroughness of the victory, more than one of their number being completely pumped out. Mr. T. A. LeMesurier acted as judge, Captain L. L. Steele as umpire, and the duties of starting are shared by Mr. R. G. Oxenham and Captain Field. No official time was kept, to-day. The following are the details:—

SENIOR SCULLS.—¾ Mile. First Heat.

G. D. Bullen, 9st. 8lbs 1
C. Tudball, 9st. 11lbs 2

Tudball won the choice of positions, and elected to take his place near the further bank, an error of judgment that apparently cost him the race. So closely did he hug the shore that not for some time after Bullen was seen pulling steadily down the centre of the stream, did Tudball's boat become visible. At the half mile he held the lead which he slightly increased, and had a decided advantage when two-thirds of the course had been covered. Suddenly his strong and regular strokes slowed perceptibly, and with his opponent well in hand, it appeared as though the change was intentional. But Bullen at once came away, and at the well, where the last opportunity occurs, Tudball was seem to be hopelessly beaten. He made a spurt, but lost his rowlock, and Bullen passed the flag three lengths ahead, leaving his defeated man exhausted. Time—5 mins. 20 secs.

REGIMENTAL FOURS. ¾ Mile.

C. A. Henseley, 9-7
C. B. Collings, 11-2
G. Downing, 10-11
F. A. Dickinson (str.), 10-5
T. L. Stewart (cox.) } Royal Dublin Fusiliers. 1.

H. Faulkener, 10-12
A. Farquhar, 10-5
A. Montanaro, 11-7
G. Alexander (str.), 11-7
Capt. Fixott (cox.), 9-0 } R. A. ..... 2.

This was a poor race, for abreast of the half mile post, the Gunners were at a disadvantage, and their steering was somewhat wild, bringing them from the inside position diagonally towards the Fusiliers' boat. From the grand stand a foul seemed inevitable, but this mishap was avoided, the Kirkee crew being left in the wake of the Fusiliers, who came on in capital style, and won with the greatest ease imaginable. As the judge's gun was fired, the R. A. men were scarcely beyond the well on the opposite bank. Time—5 mins.

DOUBLE SCULLS. ½ Mile. First Heat.

V. Cook, 10 st. and C. Tudball (str.), 9-10 1
R. Clothier, 9-6, and E. D. Bullen, 9-8 2

Profiting by his former experience, Tudball took position in the centre, and his boat got away well when the starting gun was fired, though with some splashing. Leaving the further side Clothier and Bullen brought their boat or were driven by the stream towards the middle of the river, pressing their opponents so closely that a foul was on two occasions only averted by the spurting of the collegians. It was still a good race, but at the finish, another fine spurt landed Cooke and Tudball the victors of the heat by three lengths, the latter, who had at the start barely recovered from his previous fagging, returning to the dressing tent as fresh as a daisy. Time—3 mins. 25 secs.

SECOND HEAT.

W. H. LeQuesne, 11st., and G. B. O'Donnell (str.), 12-2 1
L. L. Steele, 11-12, and A. Randolph (str.), 11-10 2

The boats were a long time taking up their positions, first trying the near side of the river, and finally settling on the centre and the further bank, respectively. Steele and Randolph rowed a most erratic course, at once heading for the centre boat, and losing distance in crossing the river. An endeavour to keep straight down stream was frustrated by the current, and passing under the stern of the leading boat, Steele and Randolph made for the bank, finally making up their minds to pull down to the landing stage. The other scullers rowed in at their ease with an admirable stroke. Time—3 mins. 35 secs.

CHALLENGEE FOURS. One Mile.

H. Pease, 10-6
H. C. Burder, 11-2
B. B. Deane, 12-6
C. W. Chitty (str.), 11
F. MacCartie (cox.), 9-1 } Bombay 1

W. M. Fletcher, 10-6
G. Hogge, 9-10
W. H. LeQuesne, 11
G. B. O'Donnell (str.), 12-2
A. G. Harrison (cox.), 7-2 } Poona 2

When the signal was given, the Poona crew were the smartest to get away, gaining in this way a quarter of a length. Four hundred yards sufficed for the Bombay men to wipe out this difference, and pulling a beautifully even stroke of thirty-four, which they continued throughout, they then reversed the positions. The visitors who had the central place led by half a length at half distance, when Poona also came out into the middle of the river. The black oars of the Bombay boat were seen in front of and overlapping those of Poona, and then the home boat was hidden as the strangers, spurting ahead, left their opponents directly in their wake, where MacCartie, who steered capitally, took the utmost care to give them the full benefit of the wash. As they passed the brick wall of the well, the crowd heartily cheered the winners, who won easily by three lengths, and as they pulled round to the landing stage, cries of "well-rowed, Bombay," were heard on all sides. The excellence of the training to which the Bombay crew had submitted themselves was testified when the members came ashore with no outward and visible evidence of having undergone a long pull. Time—6 mins. 9 secs.

JUNIOR PAIRS. ¼ Mile. First Heat.

C. Fry, 10-10, F. Field (str.) 12-2, A. G. Harrison (cox.), 7-12 1
G. Downing, 10-7, E. H. Dickinson (str.), 10-5, J. L. Stewart (cox.), 8 st. 2

This was anybody's race for the first six hundred yards, both boats splashing a good deal as they came along but pulling level. Scarcely a foot separated the two opposite the landing stage, when the winners put on a tremendous spurt, which met with a faint response, and won by a length and a half. Time—3 mins. 27 secs.

SECOND HEAT.

A. Montanaro 11-7, G. Alexander (str.), 11-7
R. Clothier, 9-6, E. D. Bullen (str.), 9-8 } Dead heat.

Darkness was coming rapidly on when this race, the most keenly contested of the day, was started. The pairs kept on fairly equal terms throughout. Two hundred yards from the finish, Clothier and Bullen were a quarter of a length behind, but by tremendous exertion they brought their boat up level, and so the white flag was passed amid much cheering and excitement, the judge declaring that there was not the eighth of an inch between them. The crews had a hearty reception. Time—3 mins. 28 secs.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT POONA.

THE annual sports of the Bishop's High School, Poona, passed off successfully on Monday evening last, in the presence of a large number of interested spectators. Major Græme kindly allowed the school the use of the obstacles erected for the racing in the late assault-at-arms, and it was great fun to see the youngsters creeping through barrels, floundering into a ditch on the other side, scaling ladders, struggling through a mass of wire, and finally, just before the winning post, leaping over a hurdle only to splash into a large ditch of water on the other side. The races were good tests of muscle and endurance, as several of them had to be run in heats. This was particularly the case in the hurdle race. As usual, the greatest enthusiasm was shown over the tugs-of-war, the bystanders heartily cheering and urging on the boys nearest them. A handsome collection of prizes lay in a table close by for inspection. These were, late in the evening, given away to the successful competitors by Mrs. Mylne. The following is a list of events with winners:—

1.—Flat Race, 75 yards, open to boys under 14 years.—E. Coggan, 1st prize; P. Plunkett, 2nd prize. Entries 10. Run in 10 seconds.
2.—High Jump, open to the School.—A. Marrett, 1st prize; S. Lynn, 2nd prize. Entries 5. Height 5 ft.
3.—Flat Race, 100 yards, open to boys under 16 years.—B. Row, 1st prize; H. Row, 2nd prize. Entries 12. Run in 11 seconds.
4.—Obstacle Race, open to boys under 11 years.—Williams, 1st prize; Gorman, 2nd prize. Entries 20.
5.—Flat Race, 100 yards, open to the School.—H. Coggan, 1st prize; E. Dracott, 2nd prize. Entries 7. Run in 10 seconds.
6.—Pole Jump, open to boys under 16 years.—S. Lynn, 1st prize; P. Hanson, 2nd prize. Entries 20. Height 6 ft. 9 inches
7.—Flat Race, 50 yards, open to boys under 11 years.—Gorman, 1st prize; Williams, 2nd prize. Entries 20. Run in 7 seconds.
8.—High Jump, open to boys under 12 years.—Poyntz, 1st prize; Gorman, 2nd prize. Entries 20. Height 3 ft. 8 inches.
9.—Flat Race, 50 yards, open to boys under 9 years.—K. Macnee, 1st prize; Robinson, 2nd prize. Entries 10.
10.—¼ Mile, open to the School.—A. Marrett, 1st prize; E. Dracott, 2nd prize. Entries 7.
11.—Flat Race, 50 yards, open to boys under 7 years.—J. Robinson, 1st prize; D. McCabe, 2nd prize. Entries 6.
12.—Obstacle Race, open to the school.—A. Marrett, 1st prize; E. Dracott, 2nd prize. Entries 15.
13.—Tug-of-War, Standards I & V *vs.* III & IV.—Won by I and V.
14.—Hurdle Race, open to boys under 14 years.—P. Plunkett, 1st prize; M. Corkery, 2nd prize. Entries 30.
15.—Sack Race, open to boys under 12 years.—G. Wise, 1st prize; L. Thomson, 2nd prize. Entries 10.
16.—Three-legged Race, open to boys under 7 years.—Barrett, 1st prize; Pringle, 2nd prize. Entries 8.
17.—Sack Race, open to boys under 9 years.—K. Macnee, 1st prize; Gordon, 2nd prize. Entries 10.
18.—Tug-of-War, Standards VI & IX *vs.* VII & VIII.—Won by VI & IX.

THE SYDNEY LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter, dated 20th ultimo, from the Inspector General of Police, Sydney, to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for such steps as you may deem advisable to take to put the public on their guard against the Sydney Lottery fraud referred to.—I have, &c.,

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commr.'s Office, Bombay Aug. 31, 1886.

No: 86-96.

To the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, dated 22nd May last, I have the honor to inform you, that the holding of Racing Consultations in this colony is illegal, and many of the newspapers here refuse to insert advertisements relating to the same. As I am constantly receiving complaints from persons resident in India, perhaps the editors of the Indian newspapers might be induced to take similar action and notify the illegality of such consultations, thus preventing many persons being defranded of their money.

Wallace, the deputed secretary, has been several times convicted here for conducting consultations.

In cases where money has been remitted from India for such purposes, it is impossible to take criminal proceedings in the absence of evidence as to posting of letters and subsequent receipt of tickets, &c.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) E. FASHBERY,
Inspector General of Police, Sydney,
New South Wales.

You have only to cast your eyes to the result of the elections in this Metropolis and in the neighbouring counties to see that the decision which the nation has given has not been the decision of any individual class, and that the trust of the various classes of the nation, in each other has not been undermined (cheers). As to who believe that confidence is the life alike of the political and the commercial community, that when distrust begins the first symptoms of decay and ruin are setting in, this is far the most gratifying result of the elections, which we must look upon with thankfulness and joy (hear, hear). And may I draw another moral from these elections? Two or three years ago we used to hear a great deal from certain persons of the unjust pre-eminence which was enjoyed by the City of London and the jealousy and anger with which that pre-eminence was viewed by other portions of the vast Metropolis, in the middle of which the City lies (laughter). Well, if that jealousy and that dislike exist the constituencies have taken the most eccentric mode of showing it (laughter and cheers). When the first election took place last November I hardly felt that we were justified in trusting to it as an affinitive expression of opinion. It might have been an accident; but now we see that election after election, in spite of the efforts that have been made to rouse the populations of the outlying parts of this Metropolis against the City, are still in sympathy with the City (hear, hear). They freely give their support to that party which desires the maintenance of the ancient position of the City and from no elections can we trust that unworthy suggestion that was so freely imputed to them, trying to urge them against the City. My Lords and gentlemen this is to my mind no trivial or local matter. The City has not always been in sympathy with the Party to which I belong. Thirty or forty years ago its views were such as certainly I should not have subscribed to, but on whatever side it was, the important thing to note is that it has been thoroughly and perfectly representative of the vast population that lies, and has grown out of this ancient community (hear, hear). The City is no danger from the feelings of the great urban communities that surround it (hear, hear). It has represented their feelings in the past; it represents their feelings still (hear, hear), and so long as it continues to exhibit that combination of great power that unceasing labour and determined patriotism, so long as it takes the lead in all public questions in an Imperial sense, so long as it resists all revolutionary attempts and recognises all sober and circumspect improvement, so long will the City represent the whole of London, and will be a force which both legislators and agitators must take into account (cheers). On the occasion when I had the honour to return thanks last year, I expressed the hope that whenever the next Lord Mayor should propose the health of a Conservative Minister he might be able to felicitate his audience on the solution of many questions that were then troubling the European and political world. I had then to speak of an Afghan boundary that was then being drawn, which we hoped would then be finished. I had to speak of an Egyptian problem which troubled us much, and we hoped it would soon be solved. Well, the Afghan boundary is still being drawn, and the Egyptian problem is still being solved (hear, hear). The progress of civilisation is sure, but it is slow (laughter). I have no doubt that those future Prime Ministers to whom you so kindly referred will still have to discourse to future Lord Mayors something about Afghan boundaries and Egyptian civilisation (laughter). But still, though the machine goes slowly it moves (hear, hear), and, as far as we are able to judge matters, furnishes a still better hope for the continuance of peace than it did when we addressed you a year ago. At all events, of this I am certain, that the longing for peace among the peoples of Europe grows stronger and stronger every year (cheers). I hope that there are none of the rulers of Europe who will misinterpret the feelings of their people in that respect. I have no reason to suggest that any such misinterpretation will exist; but the more the rulers represent the feelings of the people the more certain will be that continuance of an honourable peace which is the first desire of a commercial community such as this (cheers). But the greatest achievement of the last thirteen months—an achievement in which our Government does not alone bear a share—is that we have been able to restore a continuous policy to this country (loud cheers). I desire to render all honour to Lord Rosebery (renewed cheers), who, I believe, was thoroughly penetrated with the importance of a continuous policy, and who did his best to give effect to it. Bnt the result of his efforts and of ours has been that, in spite of the rapid change of Government to which the Lord Mayor has referred, the policy of England has not changed, and you may depend upon it that in proportion to the consistency and certainty that the policy of England assumes will be the influence she is able to exercise (cheers). There is a skeleton in our cupboard. There is one painful subject of contemplation. The news that has reached us during the last week, from day to day, assures us that in spite of comforting suggestions to the contrary the neighbouring island of Ireland is not yet inhabited by a perfectly concordant and homogeneous people. That is undoubtedly the great difficulty which impends over every Government at the present time. I am not going now—it would be very early for me to do so—to enter into any question of detail. But the news that comes to us, together with all the other information that we have, and all the experience that we have earned with respect to that island, reminds us that the first duty of every Government is to devote their whole energies to freeing the loyal people of that country from the constraint which is exercised upon them (loud cheers). The constraint may take the form, as it has recently done, of riot, or it may take the more dangerous, insiduous, effective form of outrage and of intimidation. No matter what form it takes, the impartial duty of every Government remains the same, to exhaust every effort to secure the loyal subjects of the Queen from that which prevents them from enjoying their lives in peace and earning their bread in their own vocation (cheers). But while we acknowledge the duty we acknowledge it with a full sense of the very heavy responsibility which it involves, for we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that previous governments, as anxious as we are to do their duty in this respect, have only succeeded to a temporary or to an imperfect extent. But I think that there is one advantage which we possess over our predecessors, an advantage which I trust we shall turn to a good use We come back as the bearers of a mandate from the people of this country (cheers), deciding finally, deciding, in my belief, irrevocably, the question which has wrecked the peace of the neighbouring island (renewed cheering). The question of independent Government for Ireland has been referred to the only tribunal that could determine it with authority and determine it without appeal. It has been referred after long and painful discussion, it has been referred by the authority of the most powerful Statesman that this country has seen. It has been under those circumstances submitted to the people of this country. They have given an answer which in itself is emphatic and unequivocal; but it is even more emphatic and more unequivocal than at first sight it seems; because the voices that have been ranged on the side of the minority have notoriously not been obtained purely, or even to the greater extent by a conviction of the justice of the reply they were giving. They have been obtained by the enormous and, to a great extent, justly-earned personal influence of the Statesman to whom I have referred, and by reference to other political considerations than those which were before them. No impartial judge can doubt that the people of this country have decided by an enormous majority against the independent government of Ireland (cheers); and, perhaps, in considering all the historical incidents of this long controversy, it is not superfluous to note that if England had decided alone the majority would have been far more imposing, far more overwhelming than it was (hear, hear). Well, that being the case, we, I believe, approach the question of social order in Ireland—the dominant and most important question connected with the government of that country—we approach that question with great advantage, of which we should be bound to make use. I do not expect our adversaries to admit it at the moment, but as time goes on, I am convinced they must feel that this question of independent Government has been irrevocably decided against them (cheers). Other Governments may yield to terror. Monarchies, oligarchies may change their opinions under the pressure of fear or popular feeling; but the people, the masses of men themselves, are never moved by fear, and you may be quite certain that, unless our race has lost all its spirit and all its fibre, this decision, after long reflection, deliberately given, is the final verdict of the English people (cheers). I will not go into details of measures, or of methods, but I will only say that armed with this decision, it is our duty to restore in Ireland that social order (loud cheers) the loss of which is their only just cause of discontent; and I am convinced that in any such policy as this as in every policy which involves the greatness of our country and the integrity of our Empire, we shall find our strongest sustenance in the support of that enormous population, of which the community over which you, my Lord, rule are the true representatives and guides (loud cheers).

FRENCH TROOPS IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

THE *Temps* publishes the official report of the landing of French troops on the New Hebrides, which was drawn up by Naval Lieutenant Legrand, Commander of the French transport ship Dives. It was, it seems, read, in the presence of the troops, to the assembled colonists, all of whom signed it with the exception of the Reverend Mr. Mackenzie. It is to the effect that in conformity with orders received from the Governor of New Caledonia, a detachment of troops was landed at half-past 6 A. M. on June 1, at Port Habannah, in the Sandwich Islands, and the French flag was hoisted on the building destined to be used as a temporary military station. The following day a similar temporary military station was established by the Commander of the Dives at Port Sandwich, in the Island of Malicolo. The English gun-boat Undine was at Port Habannah when the Dives arrived with the French troops on board. It, however, left before they landed. The Undine proceeded to Port Sandwich, and again steamed away on the arrival of the Dives.

Notwithstanding the assurances given to the English Government that France has no intention of annexing the New Hebrides, and that the French military stations established on two of those islands are of a purely temporary character, the *Republique Francaise* feels quite sure that the French flag, which was hoisted at Port Habannah and Port Sandwich, will never be taken down. It says: "If, diplomatically speaking, we are not yet the definitive possessors of that group of islands (the New Hebrides) on which we have just planted our flag, they are at least ours by the light of first occupation. Diplomacy will come next; protocols will follow. Official notes will be exchanged, but our soldiers of the infantry and of the marine are already there, and they will not be driven away either by diplomatic notes or by protocols. The New Hebrides will be French."

BOYCOTTING IN IRELAND.

THE most notable instance of boycotting (a correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs), after that of the Cork Steam Packet Company, yet recorded in the south of Ireland is threatened in Limerick, and practically has already begun. The Waterford and Limerick Railway have incurred the displeasure of the Nationalist section of the community. The chairman of the company, Mr. James Spaight, J.P., president of the Limerick Chamber of Commerce, is a prominent member of the City and County of Limerick Constitutional Association, and one of the vice-presidents was Mr. Alexander W. Shaw, a local magistrate, a bacon merchant, and one of the largest employers of labour in the city. Some few weeks ago Mr. Shaw publicly announced his adhesion to the movement in favour of a modified form of Home Rule, and there was great jubilation in Nationalist circles at the change of opinion in one who was accounted a reputable ally. At a subsequent meeting of the Limerick Constitutional Association, Mr. Shaw's political apostasy was brought under consideration with the result that he was called on to resign, and it is alleged was eventually expelled. Mr. Shaw attributes the course taken by the association to the influence exercised by Mr. Spaight, while the latter denies that his influence was used with that effect, but rather to protect Mr. Shaw as much as possible. Indeed, it was so far successful as to make the condemnatory resolution adopted less strong than it otherwise would have been. The explanation of what occurred did not satisfy Mr. Shaw, who has now withdrawn his important traffic, worth some thousands a year from the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company. But this step, however serious, was only the first in the same direction, for at a meeting of butter buyers on Saturday it was resolved also to boycott the line, and send butter for the English market, *viâ* Dublin, over the great Southern and Western lines. Other associations are likely to follow the example thus set. In point of fact some have made arrangements with that object, and it is feared that along the main line between Limerick and Waterford and on the branch lines to Tralee and Tuam the same policy will be adopted. It is expected that the National League will support the step taken by Mr. Shaw.

HOW AN ATTACK ON IRISH PROTESTANTS WAS ARRANGED.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent the following extraordinary story to the *Times*:—There is a certain watering-place which I will call X, in a very Romish district of Ireland. X is, however, comparatively near, and has direct railway communication with inland districts which are very Protestant. The town of X, owing to its fine shore, open sea, and bracing air, is a favourite place for "treats" and excursions. A short time since an excursion of the Young Men's Christian Association from one of those Protestant districts was planned to spend the day at X, going and returning by special train. Now, what happened? The parish priest of X got information some days before that this excursion was coming from, we will call it, A, and on the Sunday preceding the excursion he told his congregation from the altar—"Boys, the Orangemen are coming on Friday; there will be plenty of sticking-plaster wanted." Preparations were at once made to give the innocent excursionists a warm reception. But how was this to be accomplished? Some ten miles from X there are extensive works upon which about three hundred navvies are employed. These men are principally drawn from Galway and other Romish districts on the west coast of Ireland. On the morning of the excursion notices were posted up at these works forbidding the men to work on that day, and threatening those who did so. As a result they all struck work, and went off by train to X to meet the Protestants. That the thing was planned beforehand, and well understood by the Nationalist party, is evident from the fact that throughout the ten miles of country through which the navvies passed going by train to X, the people were assembled in crowds along the line as the hour for the train drew near, and cheered the navvies as they passed by on their way to the work of blood. On the same morning some hundreds of men were also drawn into X from the neighbouring mountains, who joined forces with the navvies on the arrival of the latter; and, all having gone to certain woods, where the marks of what they did are still visible, they then cut and provided themselves with an ample supply of very ugly sticks with which to attack the Protestants. Thus armed for battle they came to X some time before the excursion train was to arrive, and lined both sides of the road from the railway station to the town, having also gathered great heaps of stones with which to stone the Protestants as they passed between the files of the enemy. Fortunately, however, an inkling of what was coming off reached the ears of some Protestant police and others in the neighbourhood of X, who at once went there, and with great difficulty restrained the navvies from their intended massacre; and by the co-operation of the traffic manager, a special train was at once provided, by which the navvies were sent back free from X to where they had come from. The priest who had spoken of the matter on the previous Sunday, was on the platform of the railway station, to leave X by an early train on the day of the excursion, when a police-inspector saw him, and remonstrated with him on his going away, instead of remaining in X to help in restraining the expected riot. The priest said he had "important business" away; and, finally, only consented to stay when the inspector told him formally, in the presence of witnesses on the platform, that if he went he would be responsible for whatever might occur. Thus, but for the promptitude and energy of the Protestant police, and other Protestants in the neighbourhood, there would certainly have been a dreadful scene of bloodshed that day among the Protestant excursionists, their wives, children, and friends who went with them for a quiet day's outing at the seaside, little dreaming of the terrible reception that was awaiting them. Such are the men into whose power Home Rule would hand us. I shall add that this outbreak of patriotic Nationalism has been the ruin of X——for this summer, as within a week of the affair all excursionists and visitors had left it in terror, not knowing what the next move of the Parnellites might be.

CONSOLATION FOR "ANGLO-INDIANS."

"ANGLO-INDIAN" writes to the *Times*:—"Mr. O. V. Morgan, in his letter on the silver question published in the *Times* to-day, says that the prices of food, rent, and clothing in India, have fallen during late years in almost the same ratio as silver, and that Indian officials are not, therefore, affected by the fall in exchange to the extent of often represented. Will you allow me to correct Mr. Morgan? As the result of more than 18 years residence in India I can say that the prices of food and rent have risen very considerably. I am quite prepared to admit that certain articles of general consumption, obtainable only from Europe, have not risen in price in consequence, probably, of the increased competition among manufacturers and the increased facilities for transport, but, on the other hand the principal articles of food obtainable only from local sources have risen very greatly. As to rents I can give some practical instances to show the falsity of Mr. Morgan's statements. A house which in 1872 was bringing in a rent of Rs. 44 per mensem, I had to pay Rs. 80 for in 1882. In another station where I resided in 1874, and again in 1884, two houses which I occupied during the former year at rents of Rs. 80 and Rs. 100, could not be rented in the latter year for less than Rs. 100 and Rs. 130 respectively. I believe that nearly every officer who has resided for any time in India has met with the same experience. It is idle to talk about clothing, for the simple reason that warm clothing is only worn for few months in each year. During the rest of the year only the lightest and cheapest description of clothing is worn. It matters, therefore, very little, what European fabrics cost, while Indian fabrics are, if anything, dearer than they were. Even if Mr. Morgan were correct in what he says about food, rent, clothing, a set-off would be found in the increased cost of servants' wages. This has risen from 25 to 30 per cent. during the past 20 years. It is not, however, of such minor losses that the servants of the Government complain, but of the heavy loss involved in remittances to England for the support and education of their children, and very possibly for the support of their wives compelled by ill-health to come home, and of the heavy depreciation in the value of their leave allowances and pensions. This is where the shoe pinches.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 16, Farringdon-road, London.

THE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

THERE has again been a succession of serious riots in Belfast. Between a dozen and twenty persons have been killed and more than a hundred injured, the exact number cannot be ascertained, as the rival parties have endeavoured to keep their losses secret. There are now 2,500 police and 3,500 soldiers in the town, which has been proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act. The rioting was resumed at six o'clock on Saturday morning, August 8, when a number of Protestants were attacked as they were going to work on Queen's Island. The men so attackd retaliated at the breakfast hour upon the Roman Catholic carpenters. Though several men were hurt, no serious cases of injury resulted from these encounters; but they were preliminaries to much more serious disturbances. The Queen's Island men returned in the afternoon through the streets, singing "Rule Britannia" and cheering. In this way, amid intense excitement, they went on in a dense body through the narrow thoroughfare which intersects the Catholic quarter of Carrick-hill. Some stone-throwing was exchanged here; but the police and military drove the island men on to their own district. A desperate attack was made on the house of a publican, named M'Kenna, in the Old Lodge-road. The place had been previously wrecked. A small party of policemen now protected it, and a heavy shower of stones was poured on them. In self-defence they fired, wounding six persons, in two cases mortally. Rival mobs of Protestans and Catholics met at the brick-fields. The latter fled at the approach of the police, but the Orange party attacked the police, who fired no fewer than forty-five shots. At the Falls-road, in Cupar-street, and in the quarter between the Falls and the Shankhill districts similar rioting occurred, and the police had again to use their firearms. Within a couple of hundred yards on the Grosvenor-road, in a thoroughfare that lies at right angles with the Great Northern Railway Terminus, rival mobs were separated by the police, who were in turn stoned, and who fired on the mob. This time the latter returned the fire from revolvers. Firearms were also used by two mobs in Hastings-street. Upon the military and police advancing, the Roman Catholic crowd decamped; but the other body directed their fire on the police, who returned it. At Millfield-street and Smithfield a fusillade was kept up for a couple of hours between the police and rioters, who fired revolvers round street-corners and were "potted" by the constabulary. At Durham-stret two hostile mobs had a fierce encounter, with stone-throwing and firing on both sides, and also by the police. In the Ormeau-rod, about a mile and a half off, there was also very serious rioting between Protestant and Catholic mobs. In the evening a determined attack was made on a party of police who were conveying a prisoner who had been caught in the act of stone-throwing to Bower-hill police station. So furious was the stone-throwing that a local magistrate, Mr. Liddell, who was himself hit, had to read the Riot Act and have the streets cleared at the point of the bayonet. Throughout the night desultory firing was kept up, and at two o'clock Mr. Thomas Hamilton, resident magistrate, had to read the Riot Act for the second time in North Boundary-street and charge the mob with cavalry. Several people were ridden down. Between one and two o'clock on Sunday another desperate attack was made on M'Kenna's public-house, which ten policemen had been told off early in the morning to guard. Again the constabularly fired, and this time with deadly effect in four instances, two of the victims being women. There was fearful rioting also in the Grosvenor-road. Fully half a dozen persons were shot in that locality, and in one instance four men of a mob were killed by civilians off the roof of a mill.

On Monday, August 9, revolver-shots were fired at Protestants from the windows of houses in Pound-street and the by-streets abutting upon it. As a young, man was proceeding to his work, a man coming out of Killen-street, which runs off College-square North, raised his gun and fired at him. The bullet struck one of his hands, the fingueres of which were torn off. Between six and seven o'clock, as a young woman was proceeding to her work she was hit in the head by a shot fired from a revolver. A disturbance had for some time previously been going on between two crowds which had taken up positions at the upper end of Hastings-street. For a long time these combatants had it mostly all their own way, the handful of police stationed in the locality not venturing to cope with crowds of such formidable proportions. Reinforcements, however, soon afterwards arrived and crowds were dispersed. The return of the island men in the evening from their work caused great excitement, and from the upper end of North-street over St. Peter's-hill into the Shankhill-road there were large bodies of police and strong detachments of infantry and cavalry. At the top of North-street there were two large opposing mobs of Catholics and Protestants. The island men were greeted with old bottles, brickbats, stones, etc. They ran to the top of Peter's-hill and there turning round faced the dense crowd which had been allowed to gather behind them. Both parties began to through missiles; iron nuts and heavy stones were used on each side. The military, with fixed bayonets, charged the island men up the Shankhill-road. The dragoons came up and assisted them, and a body of constabulary also came up North-street, and, clearing the street, removed the Catholic mob at Millfield and St. Peter's-hill, and then assisted the military in charging the Shankhill people. The dragons galloped down North-street and, aided by the police, succeeded in scattering the mob who had taken possession of that thoroughfare. Afterwards there was a serious riot in the Shankhill-road. Protestants and Catholics were face to face for a considerable time, and fought very keenly. Matters were in a very serious state when the police and military appeared on the scene, and not only seperated the combatants, but succeeded in dispersing them. There were several collisions and more loss of life on Tuesday. About the dinner hour a large Roman Catholic crowd congregated on the Springfield-road and threw stones at the workmen at the mills on the Boundary-road as they were returning to their employment. Eventually, however, these were joined by a number of Protestant sympathizers, and retaliatory stoning was the result, until the affair assumed something of the character of a pitched battle. The police being unable with sufficient celerity to deal single-handed with the emergency, infantry and cavalry were despatched to the spot. It was not, however, found necessary to fire, or even to charge the rioters, who dispersed, but not before several persons were injured by stones. A most serious affray which has already resulted in a death, and will probably end fatally in another case, arose on the occasion of the burial of one of the persons who was shot on the Grosvenor-road. The deceased had been interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Milltown, whither the remains had been followed by about 500 sympathizers. It is stated that a good number of the men had been drinking, and that on their return with in a short distance of the cemetery gates, some of the number went to the tramway dépôt, and asked at the stables for a drink. They were refused, an angry altercation followed, and, a crowd collected. Immediately an attack was made on the dépôt by the mob, and three men inside the building attacked those who forced their way at the door. One of the men was armed with a rifle, the another with a revolver and the third with a hay-fork. Those who had fire-arms used them, and one man was severely—it is believed mortally—wounded. He could not be carried to the hospital, and had to be removed to a survery close by. The fork was used with fatal effect upon a man named Ferron, who died about eight o'clock. He was about forty years of age and leaves a wife and family. A formidable riot followed this episode, and the attacking mob discharged several revolver-shots at the tram dépôt. Policemen were quickly sent for, and some soldiers who had been engaged at the burial of a comrade at the cemetery came to the assistance of the police. Fierce stone-throwing took place, and it was with much difficulty that the streets were cleared.

There was no rioting on Wednesday; but while the precautions taken by the authorities are found sufficient to overawe the turbulent population, there is only too much reason to fear that when once the troops are removed and succeeded by the police there will be a repetition of the scenes of hostility and bloodshed with which Belfast has been only too familiar. Is is commonly rumoured that the Orangemen are so incensed at the recent conduct of the constabulary that they only require the opportunity so retaliate. It is significant that the constabulary have been entirely withdrawn from the Shankhill or Protestant districts; and that since then disturbances in this particular quarter have entirely ceased. The bitterest indignation is felt by the Protestant population against the constabulary who have been drafted into the town. They are mostly Roman Catholics from the south of Ireland sent to Belfast, while Mr. Morley was Chief Secretary. They are accused of having used their rifles with premeditated recklessness. The hospitals are full of wounded men, women, and children, several of whom are dying. The troops in Belfast have been strongly reinforced from Dublin and the Curragh, and the inspector-general of constabulary was sent to Belfast to help to restore order.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 16, Farringdon-road, London.

LORD SALISBURY ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

THE Imperial Federation League—of which Lord Rosebery has recently been chosen president in succession to the late Mr. Forster, M.P.—at a committee meeting last month, with the delegates from the colonial branches, resolved to wait upon the Prime Minister or Colonial Secretary to urge him "to call a conferance, or to appoint a Royal commission, to be composed of accreditted representatives of the United Kingdom, and of each of the self-governing colonies for the purpose of suggesting some practical means whereby concerted action may be taken (1) for placing upon a satisfactory basis the defence of the ports and the commerce of the empire in time of war, (2) for promoting direct intercourse, commercial, postal, and telegraphic, between the several countries of the empire in time of peace—and any other means for securing the closer federation or union of all parts of the empire." Lord Salisbury, reciprocating the desire of the League, on Wednesday, August 11, received the deputation at the Colonial Office. The Honourable James Service (the Premier of Victoria and leader of the Federation movement in Australasia), Mr. Peter Redpath (Canadian representative in England), the Honourable P. L. Vander Byl (Cape of Good Hope), and Captain T. C. R. Colomb, M.P., spoke in support of the objects of the deputation, which was a numerous and representative one.

Lord Salisbury (who was accompanied by the Honourable Edward Stanhope and Lord Dunraven), in reply, said: My lords and gentlemen—I should say in the first place that this proposal which you have made to me to-day is one that I cannot answer on my own authority, because I must take counsel with my colleagues in the Cabinet before any definite reply can be made. At the same time, I should say that I came here rather to listen to the observations which you have made and to the information which you have to give to her Majesty's Government, than to comment upon it in any detail or to go more deeply into these questions of policy, which must be a subject of careful consideration on the part of the Government. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of this deputation and of the cause which it has in hand, I do not ever remember any feeling having grown up so suddenly and obtained such a rapid increase, both in this country and in the colonies, as the desire which is so well expressed by the words "a wish for imperial federation." The growth is all the more remarkable because this wish has not as yet formed itself in the shape of definite proposals. It expresses more a sentiment, and instinct, a consciousness of a want, than proposal of a formed policy to which men can pledge themselves. That still seems to be in the future, and I know that some of the most ardent advocates of this scheme do not wish for any immediate definition of the proposals. That is a wise conclusion, because the subjects with which you have to deal are of enormous complication and difficulty. But it would, however, be a very great mistake to imagine that because we have not definite proposals before us therefore the movement is shadowy and unreal. On the contary, I should say that there is a force of feeling and sentiment which have been slowly gathering, and which will find an outlet in some way or other. It lies with those who are charged with the destinies of the commonwealth both at home and beyond the sea to do all they can to guide the feeling into right channels, so as to ensure for many generations to come all the blessings of a great empire. The difficulties that attach to this question have been indicated in the very interesting discussion to which we have listened to-day. Mr. Service touched upon the question of foreign policy, and his remarks showed not only the enormous difficulty of the case, but the absolute necessity of sufficient communication between the Governments in Australia and at home to bring public feeling into harmony, and to inform them sufficiently on the task it had to perform. When he spoke of the French in New Caledonia and the Germans in New Guinea he was not dealing with matters in the immediate range of practical politics. But it indicated to me how large and difficult the field was, and what an absolute necessity there is far obtaining intercommunication in order that misunderstandings as to the nature of the problems with which we have to deal may be avoided. And another observation from another speaker was made to the effect that greater postal and railway communication would be attended with freer commercial intercourse, and that it would tend to the removal of fiscal barriers. How difficult that question is I need not enlarge upon; but it is one of the most interesting connected with the subject of imperial federation, and requires, both at home and abroad, very careful and assiduous discussion before the public opinion of the various communities will be sufficiently in unison to give rise to common and united action. The proposal to-day is of a more limited and practical character, and if it is wise for this Union to avoid going too far into the speculative field, and entering upon matters which are not yet ripe for discussion, of course it is still more incumbent upon her Majesty's Government to do so. I was very glad, therefore, to see that the matters which it was proposed that the conference—if it should come to pass—should deal with are matters which are advanced very materially, and upon which a great deal can be done in a reasonable space of time. We must all be sensible that, fully as the commercial and telegraphic communication has been pushed, it may be pushed further, and be made more perfect by full discussion between the colonies and the mother-country. And that is still more the case with regard to the more urgent question of imperial defence. That has been under the consideration of the Colonial and Home Governments for a long time; but the difficulties in the way of an adequate solution are perhaps better known to Sir Thomas Brassey than to any one else. But there are difficulties which are not only connected with fiscal but with many other questions. But many of the difficulties are such that communication between the colonies and the mother-country will be able to overcome. The colonies have recently shown how readily they will make sacrifices to assist in the defence of the empire. And they have been and will be met in a corresponding spirit by the mother-country. I hope that the day may come when we may not only contribute materially to the support of the means of defence, but when the men who give their lives and careers to the defence of their country may be drawn together more closely in an organized whole for the defence of the whole empire. Those are matters into which I should be sorry now to enter into detail. But whilst I do not underrate the difficulties I do not feel that the difficulties are such as to prevent our arriving at an ultimate solution of them. The great object and desire of this deputation is to enforce that the mother-country and the colonies should consult and act together upon those matters which concern their common interests, and that is a desire which statesmen will always have to keep before them, and the Government will reciprocate the feelings which have been expressed in this room. I will lay before them what you have suggested and your arguments will be fully considered by the Cabinet, and I am sure that we shall approach this question and consider the representations of this deputation, feeling that we are dealing with a question which will affect for many a generation to come a vast portion of the earth's surface and many many millions of the subjects of the Queen.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Aug. 6.) 1886.)
ADMIRALTY, 4th August, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—

Capt J L Way has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Boatswain J Mills has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in H M's Fleet.

Admiralty, 5th August, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 17th Feb, 1886—

Staff Engr W H Keats, on the Retired List, has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engr.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 30th April, 1877—Engr G S Cornish has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—11 boxes silver coins, S. Hormusji; 2 boxes gold bars, H. Sorabji; 4 boxes gold bars, Comptoir de Escompt de Paris; 7 cwts tusks, C. Allibhoy; 4 cwts tusks, J. Peerbhoy and Co.

Husara s—2 hogsheads chutney, D. P. Batha and Co; 10 casks chutney, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aspatria s—1,550 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—1,599 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Akaba s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co. and 300 bales cotton, Lang Moir Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Inchborva s—20,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sora Sansdown s—1,077 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kilva s—37 bales cotton, R. Luchmondas; 101 bales cotton, Mackenzie and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Vorwarts s—24 bales cotton, and 6 bales twist, B. Muncherji.

FOR HONGKONG

Vorwarts s—9 bales twist, N. Sobharam; 98 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 25 bales twist, R. S. Woonwallah and Co.; 7 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

Rubottino s—60 bales twist, H. F. Jootha.

THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS AT GASTEIN.

THE Emperor of Austria arrived at Gastein on Sunday evening, Aug. 8, after a splendid drive of two hours from Lend. Peasants in thousands, wearing bouquets of edelweiss and Alpine roses, assembled to cheer him as he passed; and at Gastein he was received with enthusiastic cheers by the people, who crowded the streets. An immense crowd on the Straubinger Platz, with a mixture of respectful curiosity and amusement, watched the German Emperor, who from six o'clock began to move from window to window watching the road to Lend. The Emperor Francis Joseph drove directly to the Badeschloss. Outside the hotel Prince William, Prince and Princess Bismarck, the Mayor of Gastein, and many other notabilities, were awaiting his arrival. On alighting the Emperor Francis Joseph embraced and kissed Prince William, and questioned him respecting the health of his grandfather. Then he shook hands with Prince and Princess Bismarck. In the vestibule he was received by the Empress Elizabeth and the Emperor William, in the uniform of the 24th Austrian Infantry Regiment, of which he is Colonel. The Emperor Francis Joseph advanced to his old friend, and kissed him several times saying, "I am very glad to see you again." The Emperor William seemed much agitated, and his reply was inaudible. He then embraced and kissed the Emperor Francis Joseph, and they went together into the apartments where they remained half an hour. The Emperor and Empress of Austria then drove off to the Villa Meran, and a few minutes later Prince William went there to return their Majesties' visit. Prince Bismarck, on leaving the Badeschloss, received so warm a greeting that he said laughingly to the people who pressed forward to shake his hand, "Gentlemen, gentlemen, you will leave no strength in my arm if this goes on."

Count Kalnoky arrived at Gastein on Monday morning, Aug. 9 and drove at once to see the Emperor of Austria at the Hotel Straubinger, facing the Badeschloss. At eleven o'clock the Emperor received the announcement of the German Emperor's intention to call and pay him a return visit; but in order to spare the aged monarch this fatigue, he went himself at once to the Badeschloss. A little later the German Emperor, wearing civilian costume, went to the Hotel Straubinger to visit Countess Grüne, niece of Count Thun, Governor of Salzburg. Prince Bismarck had an audience with the Emperor of Austria before noon. The Chancellor's first visit to Count Kalnoky was paid soon after the latter's arrival at nine o'clock. At four o'clock a banquet was given by the German Emperor at the Badeschloss. The Empress of Austria was unable to attend owing to indisposition. The Emperor of Austria wore a Prussian, and the German Emperor an Austrian hussar uniform. Among the guests were Prince and Princess Bismarck, Count Kalnoky, Prince Reuss, Prince Hohenlohe Count Herbert Bismarck, Count and Countess Palffy, the Princess of Sabran, Countess Grüne, and Countess Lehndorf, and the Governor of Salzburg. At seven o'clock the two Emperors went to spend the evening unceremoniously at Countess Lehndorf's. The comings and goings of the illustrious personages at Gastein have had an almost demoralizing effect on the inhabitants and visitors, who seemed to spend their whole day in the open air watching for the Emperors and Ministers, and spreading fanciful gossip. Everybody professes to have heard some fragment of a sentence spoken by the Sovereigns, by the Chancellor, or by Count Kalnoky; and misdirected ingenuity converts these odds and ends of conversation into utterances of great political import.

The Emperor William left Gastein on Tuesday afternoon. The leave-taking of the two Emperors was very cordial. Before stepping into his carriage the Emperor William kissed the Emperor of Austria several times. When he had seated himself in the carriage he turned to say a last word of farewell, but was quite overcome by emotion and could not speak. A large crowd witnessed this scene and there was loud cheering and much waving of hats and handkerchiefs as the imperial carriages drove off. The band on the Straubinger Platz played the German National Anthem. The Emperor William spent three weeks at Gastein, and took twenty baths. He told his doctors on Tuesday that he had not felt so well for years. His appetite had been very good, and, according to the new régime which has lately been ordered him, he now eats very otten and takes what he likes. Refreshment of some kind is served to him every two hours. His favourite food is shellfish, and it seems to agree with him, notwithstanding the anxiety which his doctors express every time he orders lobster. The Emperor of Austria and Count Kalnoky left Gastein on Wednesday.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—The imperial meeting at Gastein continues to provide matter for political speculations. Now that the Emperors of Germany and Austria and their chief Ministers have severally discussed the relations and policies of the two empires people are asking what will come of their deliberations. There is unanimity in the belief that so far as Germany and Austria are concerned a still better understanding than already existed has been brought about. The two countries are now agreed as to the courses they will individually and conjointly pursue, and whatever complications the near future may bring to European politics it is certain that Germany and Austria will be found on the same side. So far the prospect is clear. It is in regard to Russia that uncertainty prevails. Russia has so far succeeded, even in spite of the many vagaries of her policy, in retaining the confidence of a considerable body of politicians who regard the Triple Alliance as the salvation of Europe. It is not to be mistaken, however, that this party is declining rather than growing. The question which exercises the anti-Russian school is how long will Russia find it to her interest to continue a party to the Triple Union. It is seen that the imperial alliance is only a temporary arrangement, and that the word for its disruption will come from the East. This is the reason why the closer union of Germany and Austria has found such warm advocacy of late.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Fairholme, 1,705 tons, Captain H. Buck, will sail to-day for San Francisco, with a general cargo.

THE barque Fritz Vonder Lancken, 323 tons, Captain J. Freese, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain Jas. Cormack, which arrived in harbour on the 30th instant, from Busreh (August 18), with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Cascapedia, 1,924 tons, Captain W. A. Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (July 31), with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain R. Rendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee (August 18), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Candy, Captain Brooker Messers. O. Banmauin, and Dinshaw, Lieut. S. Rice, 1 N. C. of Worcester Regi

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
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(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 50 0	„ 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 56 0	„ 59 0
Dry Klite Choix Champagne	„ 45 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN ALSES CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldsack, extra	„ 44 0	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABERMANN, SONS, MAYENCE.		
Lanbenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	„ —	„ 21 0
Bernoasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharshofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 15 0	„ ...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	„ ...
Fine „	„ 22 0	„ —
Very fine „	„ 27 0	„ ...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	„ —
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	Pts.
Medoc	„ 10 8	„ ..
Chateau de Frands	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ —
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	„ —
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ...
Chateau Li Roo St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	„ ...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	„ ...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	„ ..
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	„ ...
From J. HOERMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	„ ...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	„ ...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	„ 12 0	„
BRANDY.	Per 1 doz.	
F. Deesandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Stars } Span	„ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky *****	Rs. 24 0	
„ „ *	„ 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	„ 20 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Paull Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 8	„ 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	„ ...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	„ ..
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	„ ..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	„ 19 0	„ ..
Finest do	„ 20 0	„ ..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29, lbs. 0 11		per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
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Pease for Soup	„ ...	„ 0 12
From FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
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Roast Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
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Corned Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	„ 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	„ ½ lbs.	0 8

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BY
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August 13th, 1886.

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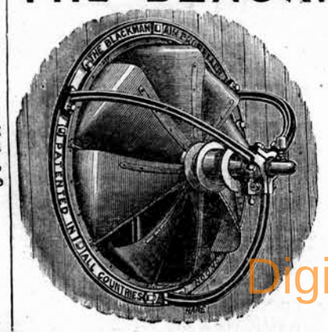

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

		Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11		45	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do.	crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless	crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do.	hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do.	half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do.	hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do.	crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled		200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer		350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds	from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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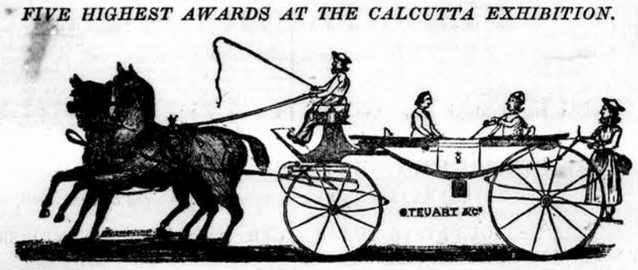

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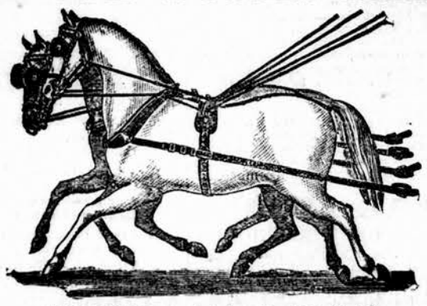

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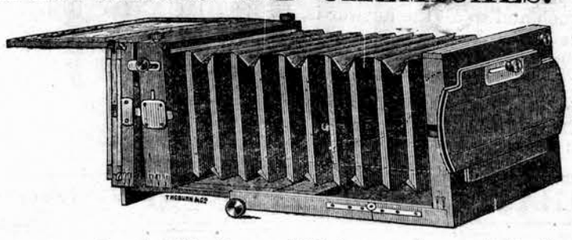

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"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

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S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885: "Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

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